THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 92. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of he heart?

Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out of order?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being mllancholy, of nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,

From whatever causes originating and no matter o how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. The records of the *Insane Asylums* and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption* bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions, In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE—$1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50 delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park.

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance: and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Supt. and Director.

June 16, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. R. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of
Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Returns from the States and Counties.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State According to the Latest Returns.

The following is the vote of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, according to the latest returns and estimates, those thus marked (*) being unofficial:—

COUNTIES.	Majorities. 1868— Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Judge Sup. Court. 1867— Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	.....	*300	2437	2829
Allegheny	8957	.....	16333	9994
Armstrong	527	.....	3235	2934
Beaver	862	.....	2818	2278
Bedford	.....	394	5305	2844
Berks	.....	6508	6117	11912
Blair	658	.....	3113	2590
Bradford	*3800	.....	5846	2638
Bucks	.....	857	6224	6910
Butler	*450	.....	2939	2692
Cambria	.....	738	2068	3029
Cameron	*100	.....	358	260
Carbon	.....	645	1687	2124
Centre	.....	579	2790	3473
Chester	2200	.....	7751	5853
Clarion	.....	1048	1410	2903
Clearfield	.....	*1150	1477	2740
Clinton	.....	773	1602	2228
Columbia	.....	1981	1696	3453
Crawford	1636	.....	5400	4018
Cumberland	.....	632	3451	4234
Dauphin	1655	.....	5247	3847
Delaware	1252	.....	3207	2148
Elk	.....	*500	286	751
Erie	3171	.....	5504	3428
Fayette	.....	1048	3184	3859
Forest	.....	*50	289	319
Franklin	43	.....	3773	3962
Fulton	.....	*350	709	1019
Greene	.....	1652	1343	2753
Huntingdon	999	.....	3009	2258
Indiana	2552	.....	3608	1867
Jefferson	18	.....	1806	1851
Juniata	.....	*400	1388	1665
Lancaster	6842	.....	12799	7475
Lawrence	1975	.....	2833	1281
Lebanon	1407	.....	3625	2501
Lehigh	.....	1572	3514	5141
Luzerne	.....	3428	7985	10404
Lycoming	.....	351	3604	4357
McKean	174	.....	705	545
Mercer	616	.....	3935	3414
Mifflin	80	.....	1565	1769
Monroe	.....	2054	543	2359
Montgomery	.....	964	6586	7683
Montour	.....	476	1006	1383
Northampton	.....	3249	3027	5079
Northumberland	.....	453	3023	3169
Perry	.....	44	2427	2292
Philadelphia	.....	175	49,587	52075
Pike	.....	*700	235	901
Potter	.....	*750	1134	481
Schuylkill	.....	1346	7256	8380
Snyder	.....	*550	1630	1199
Somerset	1386	.....	2756	1541
Sullivan	.....	*300	421	683
Susquehanna	1295	.....	3947	2890
Tioga	*3100	.....	4090	1425
Union	714	.....	1675	1200
Venango	670	.....	3040	2810
Warren	1102	.....	2131	1459
Washington	.....	2	4618	4513
Wayne	.....	699	2320	2586
Westmoreland	.....	1236	4212	5645
Wyoming	.....	*200	1357	1474
York	.....	2953	4848	7671
Totals			266,824	267,746
				266,824

Maj. for Hartranft, 10,254 Sharswood's maj. 922

Indiana.

Up to the present writing, returns have been received from 44 Republican and 47 Democratic counties. The aggregate majority of the former is 24,571, that of the latter 22,842, showing a majority for the Republican candidate for Governor of 1429. Voorhees, the Democratic Congressman elect, has telegraphed to Washington that Hendricks is surely defeated by 1000 majority, if not over that estimate.

Ohio.

So far forty-eight Republican and thirty-five Democratic counties have been heard from, leaving five still to make their returns. The Republican majorities foot up 49,772, and the Democratic 29,016, leaving a majority for the former of 20,756.

The Forty-first Congress.

HOW IT WILL STAND.

	40th Congress— Rep.	Dem.	41st Congress— Rep.	Dem.
Maine	5	...	5	...
Vermont	3	...	3	...
Pennsylvania	18	6	17	7
Ohio	16	3	13	6
Indiana	8	3	9	2
Nebraska	1	...	1	...
Oregon	1	...	...	1
Total	52	12	47	17

Other elections for Representatives in the Forty-first Congress are to be held as follows:—

		Present Delegation— Rep.	Dem.
Oct. 22—	West Virginia	3	...
Nov. 3—	Massachusetts	10	...
	Rhode Island	2	...
	New York	20	11
	New Jersey	3	2
	Maryland	1	4
	Delaware	...	1
	North Carolina	6	1
	South Carolina	4	...
	Florida	1	...
	Louisiana	4	1
	Arkansas	3	...
	Tennessee	8	...
	Kentucky	1	8
	Missouri	8	1
	Iowa	6	...
	Minnesota	2	...
	Wisconsin	5	1
	Illinois	11	3
	Michigan	6	...
	Kansas	1	...
	Nevada	1	...
	California	1	2
Feb., 1869—	Georgia	4	3
March—	New Hampshire	3	...
April—	Connecticut	1	3
Total as above		118	38
Total, seven States		52	12
Alabama, election not appointed		6	...
Total in Fortieth Congress		176	50

Virginia (8), Mississippi (5), and Texas (4) are not represented in the Fortieth Congress. The whole number of States are entitled to 243 representatives.

DEMOCRACY.

Shall it Maintain its Principles.

The Washington *Evening Express* of yesterday morning, the central organ of the Democracy, in its editorial comments on the proposition to withdraw Seymour and Blair, says:—

We notice with regret that the New York *World* suggests a change of candidates, meaning, probably, the nomination of Judge Chase. Not a few of our friends have suspected that the *World* was not heartily for the nomination made by the party, and its course, in pressing even the adoption of its candidates, who could not be supported by the Democratic party, except for the sake of carrying the election at the expense of its principles, goes far to justify the distrust commonly entertained. No practical mind, upon serious reflection, could entertain a hope of rallying the party for the *World's* candidates even if we had six months before us to do the work in. The attempt in present circumstances can only be attended with disaster. Nor does the paper in this movement speak for any one having the confidence of the party. Tilden, Belmont, and Schell, the representative men of the party in the city of New York, all discard all responsibility for this foolish freak of the *World*—to call it by no worse name.

And why are we called on at this time to surrender? By the *World's* own showing we have not lost the field. By concentrating all the resources of the corrupt money ring which controls the Government in the great States the radicals may have a nominal majority in each of them. But this does not decide the Presidential election. In November the battle has to be fought over this whole Union. We shall then have a much fairer election than we had Tuesday last. It is the duty of every earnest Democrat and conservative to press on the good work. Now is the time for a renewed vigorous charge all along the line. Our friends must not for one moment mistrust the future. We are the party of the people, and embody the majority of that race which created the Govarnment, and upon whom alone its perpetuity depends. We must continue to stand together for the sake of the country and its free institutions. It will be impossible to overthrow them whilst we do so.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Grant's Election a Necessity for the Preservation of Peace.

In a letter from a native Republican of South Carolina to the New York Union League, we find the following:—

Most of the reconstructed States would be perfectly safe for our party, could we have a fair canvass and election, without improper intimidation—could Republicans feel sure of protection, not only at the polls, but also against personal violence afterwards. But we cannot have this assurance without force from some source, to preserve order and punish violence. The new civil governments are not sufficiently respected by the disloyal and demoralized elements to restrain them, and they have no force at their disposal. Where is such force to be obtained? There has been much talk of organizing a loyal militia, and Tennessee has passed a law to that effect. In most of the reconstructed States a sufficient force of loyal militia can be obtained only from the colored population; and whether white or colored, would almost everywhere tend to aggravate rather than alleviate the condition of the country; would rather excite outbreaks than prevent them.

We do not want anything to increase violence, but to prevent it. We need United States troops to support the loyal State governments, and not State militia. We need them now, at once, and until after the elections. And we want to have every outlaw understand that no efforts will be spared to catch and punish to the full extent of the law for every lawless act. Nothing but the most summary measures can put a stop to the lawlessness and violence existing to a greater or less extent all over the South.

If you ask me how the freedmen are acting, candor compels me to answer not very well; but at any rate quite as well as the whites, and probably quite as well as could be expected. A large proportion of them do not work as industriously as they should, but a still larger proportion of the whites live in idleness and drunkenness. You hear sometimes of drunkenness and riotous conduct among the freedmen, but much more frequently among the whites. Much complaint is made of their intolerable insolence, but my experience is that they are very quiet and respectful, unless provoked by some bad, drunken white man.

Many of them unfortunately carry concealed weapons; but the whites generally do the same. Of course not much can be said of their intelligence. Here lies the only serious objection that can be urged to their voting. But they know the Unionists liberated them, and they will vote for them if they can have a fair showing, as long as the question is between loyalty and disloyalty, as at present. But if we are to disfranchise anybody for want of intelligence, we must disfranchise at least one-third of our white voters at the South, who are not one whit better prepared to vote intelligently than the masses of the freedmen.

View the question in whatever way I may, I cannot but regard the election of Grant and Colfax as an absolute necessity for the welfare of the whole country. You of the North have to choose between national honor on the one side, and repudiation and the ruin of our credit on the other. You have decide whether loyalty or disloyalty shall rule the country; whether all the blood and treasure of the war shall have been expended in vain; whether the country shall again be dragged into a similar struggle, or permanent peace, prosperity, and happiness be restored.

We of the South have a still stronger interest in the success of the Republican party. With us it is a question of law and order on the one side, and of oppression, violence, and lawlessness on the other. It is a question of "to be or not to be" for every Unionist at the South. All the indications are that, with the election of Seymour and Blair, a carnival of blood would be inaugurated all over the South. The recent professions of moderation on the part of B. H. Hill and others are only intended to counteract the harm done by their violent language while more confident of success.

THE WARSAW METEOR.

It Explodes Fifty Miles from the Earth.

In the Paris correspondence of the New York *Times* we find the following.—

"But what are we to think of the wonderful *bolide* of Warsaw, of a few months ago? Here is something more fantastic than anything the astronomer ever dreamed of. On a starlight night the citizens of Warsaw gazed petrified with fear at the rapid approach of an immense ball of fire which at last burst over their heads with a noise and shock such as never has been heard or felt before on the face of the earth. After the globe burst each of the pieces in turn broke up, until parts of the mass, before reaching the earth, were in powder, the first discharges representing from the sound the discharge of artillery, and the smaller pieces the rolling discharge of many regiments of small arms. M. Daubree, of the French Academy of Science, who has just been lecturing on the subject, has obtained for the Academy 932 pieces of the broken *bolide*. M. Kwantz, of Bonn, gathered up for himself 1612 pieces. Other professors have done the same, and millions of pieces yet remain strewn over the section of country where it broke.

It was computed that this globe had a surface of 2000 acres; and was consequently large enough to maintain the life of many microscopic nations. Where did it come from, and what was the force that directed it thus in a straight line against the earth? When first seen it appeared as large as the moon, and never appeared larger till it struck our atmosphere and exploded. This fact shows its frightful rapidity of motion, for from the distance at which it appeared less than the moon till the time it exploded, it must have shot so rapidly that the eye had not time to perceive its enlargement! Then, again, what was the cause of the explosion, and especially of an explosion so complete as to almost triturate the particles? Was it in the density of the earth's atmosphere that broke it, or was the explosion due to the contact of certain gases of the meteor with the constituents of the air? It is more consoling to adopt the first theory, because we will then feel as if our atmosphere served as a cuirass to the earth, and would continue to protect us from the stray globes like that of Warsaw. The shock and the spring of the air must have been something beyond the computation of man; for it did not knock people down, and yet it occurred at something like fifty miles from the earth, and the pieces picked up show it to have been a tolerably hard stone.

SPECULATION.

How to Make a "Corner" in Grain.

That restless and speculative body of some twelve hundred men known as the Chicago Board of Trade, who almost entirely transact the immense grain-buying business which makes Chicago the largest wheat and corn market in the world, has within the last few days experienced the sensation of a first-class explosion. A little party of men, mostly from Pennsylvania and from Ottawa, in this State, came here about a month ago, with perhaps half a million dollars at command, and began privately buying up all the corn in the market, contracting for its delivery in thirty days. The contractors, not thinking that a "corner" was forming, neglected to buy corn with which to fulfil their contracts until the month was nearly ended, and then, to their surprise, found an alarming scarcity in the market. The price began to rise as the time of delivery approached, and the contractors grew more and more alarmed at their prospects, and bid still higher for the quantity which they needed. Before the hour of filling the contracts arrived corn was held at $1·15, and many prominent dealers were ruined. When the hour struck the price dropped to ninety-one cents, and the "corner" was ended.

The President of the Board of Trade was the first to go under, with reported liabilities for three hundred thousand bushels of corn, or some $70,000. Other commission men have been dropping by the way since, and the aggregate loss and distress have been very large. The sharp and unscrupulous manipulators of the "corner" made from $100,000 to $300,000, and many outside the "ring," who were fortunate enough to hold their grain and sell it at the right time, also made handsome sums. It was a shrewdly played game.

About a million of dollars are required to make a "corner" on wheat, and from one-half to three-quarters to accomplish it on corn, and it cannot be done every day. Sometimes the culmination can be prevented by importing from surrounding ports—as was done last year, when an immense quantity of wheat was hurriedly brought here from Milwaukee—but generally the operations of the "ring" are too carefully concealed.—*Chicago Letter.*

TEXAS.

Members of the Constitutional Convention and Colored Men Assassinated.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 13th instant relates the following:—

We learn the following facts from Judge Caldwell, of Jefferson, a member of the Texas Constitutional Convention, which are very clearly narrated. Judge Caldwell arrived here last evening.

On Sunday night, the 4th instant, a tragedy occurred in the city of Jefferson, Texas, which surpasses in atrocity anything which has taken place in Texas since the hanging of 1861.

Hon. George W. Smith, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and three negro men were assassinated. There are no pretenses that the cause was not political.

Mr. Smith had just reached home from the Convention. His colleage, Rev. Mr. Grigsby, brought his valise in a buggy (Smith having come on horseback), and gave it to some colored men to take to Smith. While on the road to Smith's residence they were met by a party of young men, who robbed them of the valise.

In the issue of the *Ku-Klux* newspaper of the 3d was published what purports to be an inventory of Smith's "carpet-bag." That night Smith, with the assistance of Lieutenant Ryan, of the 15th United States Infantry, and a squad of men, went in search of the "carpet-bag," but failed to find it. It was subsequently found, cut into a hundred fragments, and his clothes scattered on the ground, but his papers were missing.

A little after dark Smith was accosted in the street and ordered to halt. He charged that he was fired upon, and in return exhausted the shots of his six-shooter, wounding ten of his assailants. Smith then ran to the headquarters of Major Curtis, commanding the post, for protection. He was surrendered by Major Curtis to the civil authorities, and by the Mayor confined in the city prison to await the investigation of the affair. The Mayor stationed a guard of six or eight citizen police at the calaboose to protect Smith. Major Curtis, not feeling that he was safe, detailed a guard from the 15th Infantry, under Lieutenant Bois, as an additional guard.

Between nine and ten o'clock, just after the people in the churches had been dismissed, a body of "Ku-Klux," estimated to be seventy-five or one hundred, all masked or painted, armed with double-barrelled shot-guns and six shooters, rushed upon the guard and disarmed them. They then began battering at the prison door to force it open, which Major Curtis hearing, ran to the scene of action with his orderly, instructing his men to follow. So soon as he made his appearance the "Ku-Klux" seized him, and said to him:—"Major, we don't want to hurt you or your men. We have come for an object, and that we intend to accomplish."

Resistance was useless. The door was forced and Smith literally shot to pieces.

The Ku-Klux then took four negro men, who were also confined with Smith, and supposed to be witnesses of the assault on Smith the previous night. Two were killed, one effected his escape uninjured, and the other badly wounded in the shoulder. The cry was then raised, "We have got Smith—Caldwell and Campbell next."

Judge Campbell anticipated trouble, and took refuge at Major Curtis' headquarters in the evening. Judge Caldwell had just retired to bed when the firing was heard. He immediately arose, taking with him his two sons, one of whom is nineteen, the other fifteen, and retired to a dense undergrowth or thicket, some two hundred yards from his house. In a few moments some twenty-five or thirty of the "Ku-Klux" passed the road within a few feet of the Judge and his sons, going in the direction of his house. The Judge then directed his youngest son to take a circuitous route home and inform his mother and sisters of his safety.

When the lad reached the corner of the garden he was arrested by a mounted "Ku-Klux." The whole Klan then surrounded him, and resorted to every means short of actual violence to extort from the youth the locality of his father. Failing in this, after retaining him some two hours in captivity the boy was released.

Another party of the "Ku Klux" undertook to assassinate the Hon. G. H. Slaughter, a member of the Constitutional Convention.

COLFAX.

What He Says of the Election.

Speaker Colfax arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, on his way East, and was received amid the firing of cannon by a large deputation of citizens. He delivered a brief patriotic address from the balcony of the depot, and left at noon on the Lake Shore Road for Washington. He said:—

My friends, I have heard of surprise parties before, but a more complete one than this I never attended. I was detained in your city by the lateness of a train, and stepped up to your city to pass the time, but you have found me out. I can make you no speech, nor is any necessary. The glorious news which you have read this morning beams from these happy faces, and tells me that you are glad about something. The crisis is past. The great reaction you have heard predicted has come, and the triumph is with us. Ever since the opening note of the present canvass, you have heard from the Democrats of a grand revolution in popular feeling that was to overwhelm the party of freedom, and reinstate Democracy and treason. Vermont they said would be the first one of the tide. Vermont came, and the telegraph told you that there, among the green hills, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys were marching on." Then they turned to Maine. Maine was to be the first of the States to return. Maine voted, and again you heard that away under the pines of that noble State, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys were marching on," and now you come here fresh from having read how, yesterday, in Pennsylvania, which was to be carried by fraudulent voters, by imported roughs, and every device of the enemy; from your own noble State, and from our State of Indiana, beset on every side, by Kentuckians in the South, and by traitors everywhere—from all the States—by telegraph brings the same glorious story, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching." From this glorious news there can come but one result. When we again rally at the ballot-box in November, that will be a victory, not only of Vermont, and Maine, and Pennsylvania, and Onio, and Indiana, but of the whole country, from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine to the shores of the Pacific, whose form is amber and whose sands are gold. At this point Mr. Colfax was interrupted by a man who had been peddling Democratic tickets in the streets, who shouted:—"What did you do in 1854? You organized a Know-Nothing lodge." Mr. Colfax promptly turned around and said, "It's a lie, sir." There was a sensation in the crowd. The man persisted in his statement, but he was taken away by the bystanders. At this three rousing cheers were given, when Mr. Colfax closed by saying, "And now, my friends, I have done my part. It is your turn to speak. Let me propose three cheers for something better than men—three cheers for the good old principle under which we stand, 'That loyalty shall govern what loyalty preserved.'"

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 109¼; Reading, 99⅞; Canton, 51¾; Erie, 49; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117⅝; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 90⅜; New York Central, 129¼; Illinois Central, 145¼; Cumberland preferred 35¼; Virginia 6s, 59⅝; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 135; 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 112½; do. 1865, 112¾; do. new 113⅛; 10-40s, 106⅜. Gold, 136⅜. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9⅝.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	117⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	48⅝	Toledo & Wabash.	66¾
Ph. and Res. R.	98¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	112
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90	Adams Express	51
Ule. and Pitt. R.	91	Wells, Fargo	31¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	67⅝	U. S. Express Co.	48
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	98⅛	Tennessees, new,	72
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅞	Gold	137

Market firm.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Blair's Threats—Grant Never to Leave the White House Alive—The Butler Suits—Later Election Returns.

Financial and Commercial

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Frank Blair Declares that Grant will never Leave the White House Alive.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—General Frank P. Blair, Jr., arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, and last evening addressed some 3000 people for half an hour from the piazza of his residence. He thanked them for the ovation extended him by old friends. He came before them not dismayed or discouraged. Alluding to recent radical victories, he regarded them as precursors of the defeat of that party. The Democracy would yet win. They had everything at stake in this struggle, and if they failed the republic would fall with them. A military dictatorship would be established, and Grant would never leave the Presidential mansion alive. He announced that he now expected to continue to be a candidate for Vice-President, but was ready to make any sacrifice if the people demanded it. The audience greeted him with enthusiasm.

FROM OHIO.

Objections to Seymour's Withdrawal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17.—The State Democratic Central Committee of Ohio, and a number of distinguished leaders of the party in other States, met here yesterday, and discussed the present political situation. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the recent elections have not shaken our confidence either in the principles of the Democratic party or its nominees.

"*Resolved*, That now, as heretofore, the Democratic party of Ohio eschew the substitution of policy for principle; that therefore we are opposed to any movement by which Seymour and Blair shall be withdrawn from the ticket as our national standard-bearers, and we will not consent to such withdrawal, and that we pledge to them our hearty support in the present canvass."

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Kimberly-Butler Suit—Affairs in Political Circles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—The argument in the case of Woolley & Kimberly Bros. against General Butler, on the motion to quash the service of the writ to arrest him by the Sheriff, is now going on in the Superior Court, before Judge Dobbins. William Mead Addison is speaking on behalf of the plaintiffs. Robert J. Brent will follow on the same side, to be closed by William Schley for the defense. It will occupy the entire day. A large audience is present, including members of the bar and others. Judge Dobbins' decision will not be rendered for some days.

The proposition to withdraw Seymour and Blair affords much amusement here. Democrats are disgusted with themselves and their cause.

A large number of Friends arrived here to attend their yearly meeting to-morrow.

Governor Swann, it is understood, expresses great disgust with political affairs. He fears defeat, and the Democrats are loth to trust him.

There was a slight snow squall early this morning.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17—A. M.—Consols, 94¾ for money and account. American securities firm; 5-20s firmer at 72⅜; Illinois Central, 96; Erie, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—A. M.—Cotton steady. Sales of 12,000 bales. Petroleum dull.

LONDON, Oct. 17—A. M.—Sperm Oil, £100. Whale Oil firm. Tallow, 49s. 6d.

Delaware County.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEDIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—Official returns from Delaware county give Hartranft 1252 majority, Campbell 1240 majority, and Townsend 1265 majority. The whole county Republican ticket is elected.

Covode Probably Defeated — He Will Contest.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 17.—The Republican judges this morning signed certificates for Westmoreland county, as they did not want to go behind the usual township certificates. This makes the total vote in the Twenty-first district for Foster 13,807, and for Covode, 13,766, and giving Foster a majority of 41. The poll exceeds last year's by 5278, of which Covode gained over last year's vote on Judge, 2762, and Foster gained 2496. Mr. Covode announces his determination to contest the seat if the three conference judges who meet on Tuesday next give Foster the certificate. He alleges that in a contest he can throw out over 300 Democratic votes in Fayette and over 200 in Westmoreland.

Snow Storm in Massachusetts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17.—It is snowing hard here this morning. Very large flakes have been falling for half an hour, and the weather is quite cold.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 17.—Three companies of heavy artillery from this fortress have been ordered south on temporary duty—Battery G, 1st Artillery, to Atlanta; Battery A, 3d Artillery, to Columbia, S. C.; and Battery C, 5th Artillery, to Raleigh, N. C. They left at daylight this morning for their respective destinations.

The Snow Storm.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—From one to four inches of snow fell at and west of this place last night. Reports from Concord and Worcester, Mass., and other Eastern cities report blinding snow storms from the northwest.

Heavy Snow Storm in New York.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 17.—Two and a half inches of snow fell here last night, and the mercury is below the freezing point to-day. A brisk snow storm is going on all round the county.

From Milton, Pa.

MILTON, Oct. 17.—The store of Heiner & Son was entered last night and robbed of goods to the value of $1000.

—Eugénie surrounds herself only with ugly maids of honor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

The Money Market continues easy; call loans rule at 5@6 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 7@8 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 103¾.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 49¼, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; Minehill at 58, an advance of ½; and Northern Central at 49, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10½ for Hestonville; and 30½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices.

Canal shares were higher. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27¼@27½, an advance of ½; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21½, an advance of ½; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 30, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1400 City 6s, New	103⅝	100 sh Read R.	s60. 49⅛
$7000 Len 6s gold	1.1s. 91	100 do.	b30. 49⅜
$1000 do.	91	100 do.	49⅛
16 00 do.	1s. b30. 91½	200 do.	b15. 49⅜
$3000 Phil & E 7s	1s. 88	100 do.	s5 wn&in 49⅜
$900 Sch N Imp	76	100 do.	b10. 49⅜
$7000 A L 6s	1s. 75½	100 do.	s5 wn&in 49⅜
10 sh Leh V R.	55	100 do.	s5 wn&in 49⅜
50 do.	55⅛	100 sh Leh Nav.	c. 27⅝
50 do.	55⅜	200 do.	1s. b30. 27⅜
50 do.	s5 wn. 55	6 sh N Central.	49
29 sh Minehill	58	100 sh Sch N'r Pf.	c. 21⅝
2 9 sh Penna R.	s30 wn 56¾	8 sh Wyo Val.	1s. 30
10 sh Big Mount.	6	100 sh Shamok C.	b60. 6½
200 sh N Y & M.	7⅜	500 sh St Nich Coal.	94
200 do.	b30. 5¾		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅜	11·40 A. M.	136⅜
10·55 "	136⅜	11·50 "	137
11·00 "	136⅛	11·57 "	136⅛
11·20 "	136⅜		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115½; old 5-20s, do., 114⅛@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 112@112⅛; do., 1865, 112¼@112⅝; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110½@110⅝; do., 1867, 111@111⅛; do. 1868, 111¼@111½; 10-40s, 106@106⅛. Gold, 136⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 111⅛@112¼; do., 1865, 111⅛@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1867, new, 110⅛@111⅛; do., 1868, 111@111⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@106⅛; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 136⅛@136⅜. Silver, 130¼@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅛@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114⅜; do. 1864, 111⅛@112; do., 1865, 111¼@112; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do. July, 1867, 110⅜@110½; 1868, 111@111⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@106. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 137@137⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 17.—The Flour Market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6·25@7 25 for superfine, $8@8·75 for extras, $8·50@9 for spring wheat extra family, $9@9·25 for fancy Minnesota do. do., $9 75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio winter wheat do. do., and $12@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8@8 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no change to notice in the Wheat Market. A moderate inquiry prevails for good lots from the local millers at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·10@2·20, and 1000 bushels amber at $2 23@2·25. Rye sells at $1·60@1·65 ₱ bush. for

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Elections.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The premonitory elections of Tuesday settle the question of the next Presidency in almost every man's mind, we suppose. Not having deemed any other result probable, we have not to add to our deep grief at this result the sharp pangs of disappointment.

We conjecture that there will be now no very vigorous fight over the Presidential election. The whole strength of the parties, including the immense means they had concentrated to influence the opinions and votes of men, having been exerted upon the struggle of Tuesday, we imagine that the defeated party will hardly continue the contest. It is clearly without hope.

That the canvass has been most wretchedly mismanaged is indisputable. The nomination made by the Democrats was the worst they could have made out of the list of leading aspirants they had before them. The body of men who it is supposed coerced Mr. Seymour's nomination professed inexpressible repugnance to Judge Chase, and yet were guilty of the monstrous inconsistency of nominating the man who attended the Convention with the avowed object of securing the nomination of Judge Chase.

There were two alternatives before the New York Convention—viz., to nominate a man with a view to his election, or to nominate one wholly upon principle. Chase would have done for the first; Pendleton or Hendricks for the second. But the Convention avoided both, and nominated a friend of Chase, who had not his (Chase's) power, and who yet wanted the boldness and stamina to maintain the principles avowed by the Convention; therefore there has been a heavy fall between two stools.

Mr. John Quincy Adams plainly foresaw this result. His speech at Columbia the day before the election was shaped to meet the exigency, and Mr. Adams deserves very great credit for his frankness, his honest and wise advice to the people of the South. This speech elevates him in dignity and public respect. We recommend it to the perusal and consideration of every Southern man. No party can keep this country prostrate or long continue sectional oppressions and inequalities of rights amongst the States. It may be that what has happened at the South has shed enough light to guide even the more prejudiced Northern statesmen to some policy more wise, more beneficent to the nation at large, than that which they have so ruthlessly pressed upon the South.

We can certainly do no better than to be cheerful, and hope for the best. We say to the people, in the language of Mr. Adams, "Call to your aid that grandest of all human qualities—self-control—and all will yet be well."

Revolt in Line of Battle.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The returns, which at first afflicted the *World* by their bad shape, have finally reached our neighbor in a sufficiently intelligible form to enable it to find out what has happened. Its leading editorial on Thursday morning consisted of two columns of doubly-leaden wisdom thereby evoked. To our surprise, the famous arithmetician succumbs to the pressure. We thought better of him than that. But, poor man, he has been fighting with the figures a long time, and at last they are too many for him. One lingering spark of his ancient flame does reveal itself. He shows that if half the Republican majority in Pennsylvania had been given to the Democrats, then—why then—the two parties would have been equal! Accordingly we have this half explained away. They persisted in voting with the Republicans, and so defeating the Democrats, for two reasons, we are told, either of which, if rightly considered, sufficiently accounts for it. First, General Grant was running against the Democrats. Second, General Blair was running for them. But the hand that showed the gains in Maine has not wholly lost its cunning. See how delicately and charmingly, in the statement of this double reason for defeat, the art of putting things is illustrated:—

"Two reasons appear, in the absence of either of which our triumph would have been certain. These reasons are such as to show that a majority of the people are really on our side, and have been repelled from our support by things having no proper connection with the merits of the canvass. If the military prestige of General Grant had been out of the scale we should have succeeded; or, that remaining, if the perversions of General Blair's position had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded."

"The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." In other words:—

"We may succeed yet, if we can remove or neutralize these adverse influences, which have really nothing to do with the merits of the public questions. Can this be done? It is a grave question, fraught with the most momentous consequences. We commend it to the attention, to the most earnest reflection, of the recognized leaders of the party. We have still nearly three weeks for action; and where so slight a counterpoise would suffice to turn the scale, prompt action—if it be judicious as well as prompt—will accomplish wonders. If, in a review of the whole situation, it shall be concluded that mistakes have been made, it is better that they should be corrected now, than that the country should be dragged through four more weary years of strife, to be redeemed then by measures of the same kind that might, by a magnificent exercise of pluck, be as easily adopted now."

The "magnificent exercise of pluck" will not be exhibited. "The adverse influences" cannot be "removed or neutralized." Democratic candidates, from Seymour to Vallandigham, have a profound understanding of the art of declining—before the nomination. They don't understand the first motion in such a process after being nominated. It is within the bounds of possibility that by a combined, concentrated attack of all arms, horse, foot, and dragoons, the warrior of the ticket might be made to retreat. But as for the civilian, the *World* may as well dismiss its crazy hopes. No miser ever clutched his gold more closely, no old maid ever clung to the hope of yet achieving matrimony more fondly, than Horatio Seymour clings to the nomination it cost him so much to win. All things are possible with the Democracy, since the party of Andrew Jackson has become the party of treason; the party of Thomas Jefferson the party of slavery; the party of Dix the party of Seymour. The head of the ticket *might* then be forced off after all; but it could only happen, it would seem, after some such convulsion of hearts, and throats, and tears as put him on.

For the rest, we have only to observe that, having mistaken the symptoms of the Democratic disease, the *World* is naturally at fault in proposing a remedy. The causes of their defeat last Tuesday go below and beyond the mere worthlessness and offensiveness of their candidates. Mr. Frank Blair's fulminations, as such, are of as little consequence as Mr. Frank Blair himself. Mr. Horatio Seymour's weakness and malignity are only more conspicuous, not more dangerous, since he has been lifted from his insignificance by a national nomination. What has made these men not merely displeasing but odious to the people, is the fact that they are placed on a platform of rebellion and rascality.

On the Fourth of July, in Tammany Hall, the Democratic party, still great, and with the prestige of unexpected successes, stood at the dividing of ways. It was almost persuaded to accept the issues of the war, to turn its back upon the past, apply itself to the questions of the day in the spirit of the day, and place a great statesman at its head. We do not believe that it would, even thus, have attained success. The people had made up their minds that the men and party that had saved the country should rule it. But, with such a policy and leader, the Democratic organization would have had a present and a future. Instead, falling then into the hands of the Rebels, it now has neither. The *World* calls in vain for a change of base. A change of nature is what is needed, and paper bulletins, on the heels of a rout and the eve of another battle, can work no such miracle.

It will be seen that we attach very little importance to the convulsions that are now agitating the leaders of the Democracy. They are merely an acknowledgment of the handwriting on the wall. Armies that acknowledge themselves whipped and ready to run do not easily change front in the face of the enemy. Parties that admit themselves defeated by the popular loathing of their principles cannot recall vanishing victory by kicking aside the candidates who embody those principles. The Democratic party defeated itself by declaring for revolution at the South and dishonesty at large. No change of candidates can erase that record. The damned spot will not out at their bidding. To seek to conceal it by other candidates is absurd. Hancock as a figure-head would not interpose bulk enough to cut off the echoes of the Rebel yell of delight with which the platform was received. Johnson would only turn the present comedy into a farce. The name of Salmon P. Chase is the only one to charm with, and he will repel their solicitations. However ambitious he may be, his ambition has not made him a fool. He knows that to place him where Seymour stood, on Vallandigham's and Wade Hampton's platform, would be only to soil a great name for naught. He knows that his candidacy could not change the fell spirit of the Rebel Democracy, which has startled and shocked the North. Much as the nation has trusted him, he knows that it would scorn his promises if he stood on the Democratic platform, and received the support of the party that in three short months has made the South as rebellious as in 1860. The blandishments with which Mr. Chase was last night assailed are in vain. His enemies say he might do much to attain the Presidency; his worst enemies never accused him of a disposition to sell himself for nothing. And so the distress of the defeated Democracy returns. Whom shall they conscript?

Friends! you see how the enemy's line is wavering. Once more let us take up our leader's heroic order, 'Push things!"

Final Collapse of Santa Anna.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Santa Anna is again in trouble. Ever since his exile by the Juarez government this headless rooster has excited the pity of the world. All the arts of revolutionists have been exhausted by him in the vain effort to get an egg from which to hatch a full-blooded revolution in Mexico. Every one of them, however, has proved addled. The old hero's cork leg evidently can no longer bear a spur, and the strategy of the cockpit will not avail with slippery customers like the greasers. Santa Anna should have profited by his experience of the last few years in the United States. He came here with the belief that his revolutionary plans would be aided and abetted by the American Government. This was natural, for the policy of our State Department has been and still is one of irrepressible conflict. But Santa Anna did not prove irrepressible. He showed himself to be a headless rooster, fit to be consigned to the care of Mr. Bergh's society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. With the full determination to again bleed his native country, the old gamecock went into the arena only to be bled himself. He got entangled in lawsuits for the equipments necessary to a first-class filibustering raid, left here in tow of his heartiest enemies, to get up a *pronunciamiento* in Vera Cruz, was captured, and would have forfeited his life but for the fact that the Juarez government knew him to be a headless rooster. Not deterred by his bitter experience the old hero would venture on slippery ground again, presuming on the American stability of his game leg. This time, again, he took into his confidence emissaries of the very government he was seeking to overthrow. Colonel Cosme Garcia Padilla pumped the whole secret out of Santa Anna, General Taboada, and the rest of the interventionists who have their headquarters at Havana. According to the revelations made to the Mexican Congress Santa Anna was to restore the laws of the late empire, renew relations with Europe, and give the United States to understand that their annexation policy should go no further. His addresses to the Mexican people were to set forth that the United States wanted the northern frontier States of Mexico in consideration of our assuming the foreign debt of that republic. The late mission of Minister Romero was to be marked as the opening wedge of Uncle Sam in the dismemberment and eventual annexation of the republic. But all this fine scheme failed; Padilla got the secret, divulged it, and Captain-General Lersundi ordered the headless rooster to be removed from the Havana cockpit.

Without a doubt Santa Anna has been cruelly treated in all this business. He needs and will get the sympathy of many in our community. When such a society as Mr. Bergh's can prosper here there must certainly be a large class of sympathizers with one so cruelly treated as Santa Anna has been. We fear, however, that he is mostly to blame himself; although it is undoubtedly cruel to encourage an old headless rooster with but one leg to enter the arena with a cock that is lustily crowing over having pulled feathers from the eagle of France and drawn blood from a scion of the Hapsburgs.

The Ever-Vigorous Democracy.

From the N. Y. World.

The great and gallant fight which the Democratic party has made in the October elections increases the pride which its friends have always felt in its indomitable courage and energy. If these October elections were the final contest, the result would fill us with the profoundest regret that such a wealth of high and noble qualities should have been expended in vain; that they should have brought us so close to the summit of success, and yet have stopped just short of it. "When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw," and, instead of hurling it the thirty feet intervening between him and the mark, the too great weight of the missile causes it to fall short by a few inches, our admiration of the mighty feat increases the regret that it was not quite successful. But if this is a mere trial, preliminary to the final throw, our pride in his prodigious strength inspires the wish that it should not a second time be expended in vain. If the armor of the hero has slightly impeded the freedom of his motions, let him strip away the incumbrance! If the weight is a few ounces, or a few pounds, too heavy for his strength, let a stone-hammer be applied and strike off the superfluous fragments! If an elephant is to pass a river on ice not quite heavy enough to bear him, he had better lose a tusk than be drowned in the stream.

If we had been badly beaten in the October elections, we should not think of making these suggestions. But, in point of fact, we have grazed the mark which we meant to hit. We have probably carried Indiana; the Republican majority in Pennsylvania is but a few paltry thousands made up of fraudulent votes, and even in Ohio the majority of our opponents is less than a sixth part of what it was when their power was at its height. We feel like a person who, in a lottery, has drawn the next to the winning number, or the owner of a horse that failed to win the race by half a neck in consequence of having slightly too heavy a rider. The vexation of defeat is never so keenly felt as when success was just within grasp.

We have not been beaten in these elections on the proper issues of the canvass, but by things quite extraneous to the public questions. The military prestige of the Republican candidate has really nothing to do with the questions of policy involved, and yet that has deprived us of more votes than were necessary for our success in every State. But this is an element which we cannot eliminate. Another thing which has arrested the tide of our gains, and has done us far more injury than the military popularity of General Grant, is the use that has been made of some inconsiderate expressions of General Blair previous to his nomination. The Republican leaders, who are doubtless good judges of the kind of appeals best calculated to prevent desertions from their party, have harped upon those expression more than upon all other topics put together. They have succeeded in filling timid or credulous minds with apprehensions that the election of the Democratic candidates would be followed by the employment of the army for the forcible ejection of the negro governments, in a rough Cromwellian style. There can be no doubt that the American people yearn for peace, and that nothing could be so fatal to the success of the Democratic party as a belief that it would attempt to cut the gordian knot of Southern politics with the sword. The use made of General Blair's letter has, of course, been uncandid and unfair; but what care the unscrupulous radicals for fairness or candor? Enough has been said to give a color to their perversions, and in point of fact they have deluded thousands of weak minds into the absurd belief that the Democratic party is asking the country to indorse a revolutionary programme. The mischief of such representations does not depend upon their being true, but upon their being believed. They carry an imputation which the party cannot stand under, and unless they can be in some way effectually rebutted, we shall again come just near enough to success to wonder that we failed.

This calumny needs to be met by something more effectual than a mere argumentative refutation. Every time it is refuted, our opponents slur over or ignore the exposure, and rehearse again their quotations from the Brodhead letter, asserting that it was on account of that letter, and of those particular passages in it, that General Blair was nominated. Now we suppose that anybody can easily conceive of ways by which this damaging libel upon the Democratic party could be summarily exploded—so exploded that no more would be left of it than a heap of exploded gunpowder. Of the two or three ways in which this may effectually be done, we do not feel called upon to particularize any; for the individuals are very few in whose hands the remedies lie, and the remedies themselves are not so recondite as to need any ghost from the other world to reveal what they are. It is obvious enough what they are not. There is nothing to be gained by the incessant and endless contradiction by our party organs of a calumny which the Republican organs will repeat faster than we can print the contradictions, which never reach their readers. The public mind is educated quickly by events, slowly by arguments. What is needed is some event, of such a nature that no voter in the United States can ignore it; of such significance that it can, by no possibility, be misinterpreted. This requires something of the boldness of a great soul, equal to the demands of a great emergency.

A bold manœuvre, after a repulse on the field of battle, has two good effects: it places the men where they fight to better advantage, and it keeps up their courage by showing that their commanders are competent to deal with new features of the situation. But to go on charging in the same way against the same obstacles, as Burnside did at Fredericksburg, discovers a poverty of resources which impairs the confidence of the men. A repulse with nearly equal numbers is nothing serious, so long as they see that the resources of their officers are not exhausted.

No Democrat admits that the success of the party binds it to use the army to disperse the new State governments. And as the party has no such intention, why should it bear the odium of the damaging imputation? As it contemplates only peaceful and legal modes of redress, it is simple justice to the party that its skirts should be cleared of aspersions which, so far as they are believed, repel voters from its ranks. The party, as a body, has no other means of clearing itself of this injurious imputation than by futile contradictions in its public journals. But there are individuals who can extinguish this calumny in a moment, and silence it forever. And this must be done, if we are to win the election. This is a time for plain talk, and we trust we have spoken intelligibly enough for those whom it most concerns to take our meaning.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,191,400	par. Market value.	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679·20.	
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $108 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS,

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 26

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,015,393·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,346·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers.
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 23

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND!

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

ETTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29]

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD.

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.

An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vitreolish soils."

$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.

GORGAS & KOLLOCK,
10 2 No. 929 CHESNUT St. rec.

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11p

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 12 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MAHOGANY SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 2 2m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board,

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 911

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of Philadelphia, as announced by the Return Judges yesterday, only a portion of the complete returns being received in time for our last edition:—

THE VOTE FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Wards.	Auditor-General 1868. Total Vote.	Harbaugh, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Majority.	Judge of Supreme Court, 1867. Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.	Majority.
1	4517	2408	2109	299R	2002	1778	224R
2	6094	2548	3549	1004D	2093	3095	1002D
3	3831	1352	2499	1167D	1148	2081	933D
4	3986	1134	2852	1718D	872	2401	1529D
5	3373	1143	2230	1087D	946	1966	1020D
6	2817	1116	1781	585D	951	1490	539D
7	4724	2598	2126	472R	2185	1827	358R
8	3324	1695	1629	66R	1475	1483	8D
9	3795	1973	1822	151R	1699	1543	156R
10	4584	2838	1746	1092R	2456	1513	943R
11	3171	1100	2071	971D	903	1671	778D
12	3198	1439	1739	280D	1189	1646	457D
13	4186	2310	1876	434R	1905	1744	161R
14	4600	2647	1953	694R	2249	1722	527R
15	7776	4333	3443	890R	3693	2942	751R
16	4009	1866	2143	277D	1682	1915	233D
17	4280	1520	2760	1240D	1141	2278	1137D
18	5430	3172	2258	914R	2570	1896	674R
19	6552	3472	3480	892R	2586	2606	20D
20	9279	4828	4451	377R	3766	3782	16D
21	2714	1542	1172	370R	1324	1049	273R
22	4246	2572	1674	978R	2036	1472	564R
23	4041	2274	1767	507R	1958	1556	402R
24	4112	2099	2013	86R	1608	1681	73D
25	3200	1281	1919	628D	919	1491	572D
26	5606	3252	2354	898R	2417	1826	591R
27	2230	12 6	1024	182R	969	868	101R
28	1766	918	848	70R	729	737	8D
To'l	121441	60633	60808		49,469	52,069	
			60633			49,469	
Maj.			175			2,600	

Wards.	FOR MAYOR. Tyndale, Rep.	Fox, Dem.	Republican majorities.	Democratic majorities.	CITY SOLICITOR. Worrell, Rep.	Barger, Dem.
1	2383	2133	250	.....	2396	2120
2	2514	3575	.....	1061	2503	3584
3	1326	2491	.....	1165	1328	2490
4	1129	2866	.....	1737	1133	2861
5	1139	2231	.....	1092	1132	2238
6	1096	1718	.....	622	1106	1708
7	2576	2151	425	.....	2588	2130
8	1673	1651	22	.....	1677	1646
9	1950	1834	116	.....	1966	1821
10	2776	1796	980	.....	2812	1766
11	1085	2070	.....	985	1096	2072
12	1424	1773	.....	349	1449	1746
13	2249	1924	325	.....	2287	1886
14	2616	1994	622	.....	2628	1975
15	4154	3523	631	.....	4285	3490
16	1840	2168	.....	328	1853	2156
17	1496	2784	.....	1288	1513	2768
18	3126	2289	837	.....	3164	2273
19	3423	3.92	351	.....	3447	3091
20	4753	4531	222	.....	4792	4491
21	1513	1196	317	.....	1535	1177
22	2545	1690	855	.....	2568	1672
23	2256	1783	473	.....	2275	1764
24	2071	2039	32	.....	2083	2028
25	1267	1928	.....	661	1274	1921
26	3223	2372	851	.....	3237	2359
27	1178	1049	129	.....	1197	1029
28	898	866	32	.....	906	860
Totals	50,679	61,517			60,230	61,122
		59,679				60,230
Maj.	Fox, D....	1,838			Barger, D...	892

Wards.	RECEIVER OF TAXES. Pelts, R.	Melloy, D.	CITY CONTROLLER. Hancock, R.	Getz, D.
1	2426	2094	2460	2112
2	2552	3537	2541	3549
3	1388	2478	1349	2479
4	1138	2858	1137	2858
5	1150	2224	1141	2233
6	1118	1703	1103	1707
7	2619	2106	2603	2113
8	1694	1631	1683	1644
9	1975	1812	1969	1816
10	2812	1769	2811	1757
11	1094	2074	1091	2073
12	1446	1749	1445	1751
13	2284	1890	2280	1895
14	2632	1970	2632	1974
15	4309	3460	4292	3488
16	1859	2150	1816	2157
17	1567	2771	1502	2779
18	3165	2269	3165	2271
19	3453	3092	3451	3089
20	4822	4466	4788	4499
21	1539	1170	1540	1173
22	2565	1671	2570	1683
23	2275	1756	2272	1764
24	2099	1992	2093	2017
25	1275	1918	1250	1945
26	3265	2328	3238	2358
27	1251	1024	1195	1031
28	914	852	909	857
Totals	60,576	60,814	60,348	61,072
		60,576		60,348
Maj. for Melloy.		238	Getz, D.,	724

Wards.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Gibbons, Rep.	Sheppard, Dem.	PROTHONOTARY COMMON PLEAS. Donagan, Rep.	Fletcher, Dem.
1	2436	1864	2399	2119
2	2522	3571	2536	3556
3	1306	2516	1321	2503
4	1114	2874	1128	2857
5	1117	2250	1132	2238
6	1101	1709	1102	1699
7	2565	2158	2596	2130
8	1660	1654	1690	1634
9	1947	1846	1980	1802
10	2765	1813	2800	1777
11	1083	2074	1092	2066
12	1449	1748	1455	1743
13	2264	1911	2289	1882
14	2001	2001	2026	1973
15	4264	3513	4308	3464
16	1847	2144	1856	2142
17	1569	2750	1515	2774
18	3150	2279	3167	2266
19	3441	3080	3451	3075
20	4764	4518	4826	4463
21	1584	1184	1541	1177
22	2549	1690	2558	1684
23	2 44	1777	2260	1767
24	2074	2051	2085	2022
25	1261	1921	1267	1916
26	3228	2367	3243	2351
27	1187	1037	1194	1035
28	908	857	915	850
Totals	59890	61165	60334	60955
		59890		60341
Maj. Sheppard,		1275	Maj. Fletcher,	621

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

Wards.	President Judge, Hare, Rep.	Hirst, Dem.	Associate Judge, Thayer, Rep.	Greenbank, Dem.
1	2420	2106	2418	2108
2	2539	3545	2537	3545
3	1335	2487	1324	2500
4	1126	2849	1123	2855
5	1147	2253	1146	2225
6	1126	1680	1119	1686
7	2642	2084	2641	2091
8	1720	1604	1711	1612
9	1974	1811	1969	1814
10	2812	1768	2813	1753
11	1097	2073	1097	2073
12	1459	1738	1459	1744
13	2303	1871	2293	1884
14	2666	1934	2648	1952
15	4267	3435	4326	3443
16	1868	2140	1858	2147
17	1521	2755	1520	2755
18	3166	2257	3162	2261
19	3452	3072	3437	3079
20	4818	4452	4801	4485
21	1544	1168	1539	1172
22	2672	1713	2681	1653
23	2272	1756	2270	1761
24	2106	2011	2080	2014
25	1187	1912	1284	1916
26	3228	2342	3250	2346
27	1212	1016	1206	1021
28	918	847	914	852
Totals	60 674	60,649	60,623	60 748
	60 649			60,623
Maj.	Hare, 25		Maj. Greenbank,	125

CITY COMMISSIONER. McCuen, Rep. Weaver, Dem.

Wards.	Rep.	Dem.
1	2401	2116
2	2525	3567
3	1331	2489
4	1131	2865
5	1131	2239
6	1104	1703
7	2610	2128
8	1678	1636
9	1986	1801
10	2806	1767
11	1090	2076
12	1440	1757
13	2260	1914
14	2626	1976
15	4277	3499
16	1850	2163
17	1500	2778
18	3161	2273
19	3438	3101
20	4784	4503
21	1539	1172
22	2563	1680
23	2271	1766
24	2088	2023
25	1271	1925
26	3239	2335
27	1188	1036
28	904	860
Totals	60,192	61,165
		59,140
Maj. Weaver, D...		973

SURVEYOR-GENERAL. Campbell, Ent, Dem.

Wards.	Rep.	Dem.
1	2409	2108
2	2552	3552
3	1333	2496
4	1135	2856
5	1141	2232
6	1110	1704
7	2602	2122
8	1695	1638
9	1972	1823
10	2835	1759
11	1109	2071
12	1457	1741
13	2308	1878
14	2646	1953
15	4330	3140
16	1865	2146
17	1524	2763
18	3172	2259
19	3451	3089
20	4827	4453
21	1542	1176
22	2565	1685
23	2273	1769
24	2102	2014
25	1280	1320
26	3253	2355
27	1205	1025
28	916	850
Totals	60,600	60,858
		60 600
Maj. Ent, D...		258

First Congressional District.

Wards.	1868. Berry, Rep.	Randall, Dem.	1866. Gibbons, Rep.	Randall, Dem.
2	2547	3524	2319	3395
3	1357	2453	1251	1951
4	1153	2818	925	2194
5	1159	2195	1058	1885
6	1102	1696	1112	1435
11	1090	2059	1065	1632
Total	8468	14745	7728	12102
		8468		7728
Maj. Randall, D.		6337	Randall, D.	4464

Second Congressional District.

Wards.	1868. O'Neill, Rep.	Florence, Dem.	1866. O'Neill, Rep.	Hulme, Dem.
1	2360	2152	2011	1599
7	2566	2146	2304	1790
8	1678	1639	1548	1419
9	1961	1817	1788	1518
10	2782	1778	2546	1456
26	3186	2381	2415	1693
Total	14533	11913	12612	9475
	11913		9475	
Maj.	2620 O'Neill, R.		3137 O'Neill R	

Third Congressional District.

Wards.	1868. Myers, Rep.	Moffett, Dem.	1866. Myers, Rep.	Buckwalter, Dem.
12	1462	1727	1536	1476
13	2310	1856	2160	1559
16	1874	2116	1793	1870
17	1497	2781	1368	2291
18	3147	2285	2823	1835
19	3439	3091	2841	2445
Total	13729	13856	12520	11516
		13729	11516	
Maj. Moffet, D.		127	1004 Myers R.	

Fourth Congressional District.

Wards.	1868. Kelley, Rep.	Nicholson, Dem.	1866. Kelley, Rep.	Welsh, Dem.
14	2570	2014	2464	1699
15	4209	3521	3999	2892
20	4709	4545	3782	3498
21	1591	1211	2013	1697
24	2056	2042	1566	1574
27	1170	1052	1027	856
28*	892	863	.....	.....
Total	17107	15248	14551	12126
	15248		12126	
Majorities	1859 Kelley, R.		2425 Kelley, R	

* The Twenty-eighth ward was formed since 1866.

Fifth Congressional District.

The vote in the city section of this district was counted yesterday, and foots up thus:—

Ward.	1868. Taylor, Rep.	Reading, Dem.	1866. Taylor, Rep.	Ross, Dem.
24	2563	1677	2283	1148
23	2291	1796	2061	1551
25	1271	1916	997	1472
Totals	6125	5389	5441	4371
	5389		4371	
Majorities,	736 for Taylor.		1070 for Taylor	

Second Senatorial District.

Wards.	SENATOR. 1868. Henszey, R.	Leisenring, D.	JUDGE SUP. COURT. 1867. Rep.	Dem.
9	1968	1810	1699	1543
10	2779	1776	2456	1513
13	2286	1889	1905	1744
14	2604	1984	2249	1722
15	4264	3599	3693	2742
	13,901	11,049	12002	9464
	11,049		9464	
Rep maj.	2,852		2538	

Fourth Senatorial District.

Wards.	SENATOR. 1868. Connell, R.	Collins D.	JUDGE SUP. COURT. 1867. Rep.	Dem.
18	318	595	282	38?
19	3479	3063	2586	2006
20	4826	4447	3766	3782
21	1526	1188	1322	1049
22	2560	1669	2036	1472
23	2273	1771	1958	1556
24	2077	2028	1608	1681
25	1267	1919	919	1491
27	1202	1025	969	868
28	911	853	729	737
	20439	18485	16175	15628
	18435		15628	
Rep. maj.	1954		547	

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The inaugural address of Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, on entering on his duties as Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudedce in Jefferson Medical College, has been universally admired by the medical profession. The subject was the "Correlation of the Physical and Vital Forces," and, after paying a glowing tribute to the worth and merits of the late Professor Dunglison, the late incumbent of the chair, he gave an elaborate and learned statement of the recent progress of science relative to the correlation of the forces referred to in his subject, to which was due much of the physiological advancement in the methods of research employed in chemistry and physics.

He referred to the labors of Dr. Metcalfe, of Kentucky, and Gardner Vanuxem, one of the early members of the Academy of Natural Sciences, who were in advance of Professors Grove, Carpenter, and other English writers in the enunciation of the correlation theory.

RECEPTION OF A FIRE COMPANY.—The firemen of our city turned out in large numbers last evening to receive the Howard Fire Company of Charlestown, Mass., who purpose spending a few days in the City of Brotherly Love. The welcome they received must have convinced them that there is more in that appellation than the mere name. Upon their arrival at the depot they were cordially greeted by the long line of their fellow-firemen which was present to do them honor. The line of march was then taken up, and each member, dressed in uniform, bore a flaming torch, throwing a glare of light along the streets through which the procession passed. The visitors are the guests of the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, and could not be in better hands.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending October 15, 1868:—Barrels of Superfine, 9553; do. Fine, 123; do. Middlings, 4; do. Rye, 77; do. condemned, 137. Total, 9894.

DEFINED, NOT REFINED.—Our caustic friend Smart, who dined lately at the Mansion House, declares that, taking into consideration the eating and the oratory, he believes the best name for civic banquets is "Stuff and Nonsense."

Naturalization Frauds.

The following letter from Judge Agnew explains itself, and will be read with interest on account of its application to current questions:—

BEAVER, Oct. 14, 1868.—My Dear Colonel:—I have received your reply of the 10th instant to my letter of the 8th. It, as you say, the practice relating to naturalization of aliens, which in mine I had disapproved as irregular, was "approved" by my two brothers lately holding the Nisi Prius, and if you acted under the "direction" of the Judge who held the Court, I have nothing more to say on that point. It would be improper, in a letter to a clerk, to comment on the rulings of a member of the Court. I can now only regret, if your statement be correct, the practice I had condemned is brought home so nearly to ourselves.

Waiving that, I am constrained to say that your explanation of the rush of naturalization papers through our court is not satisfactory. It is wholly immaterial whether the true average per paper be twenty-five or thirty-five seconds, this momentary period being wholly inadequate to any intelligible understanding and determination of the case. The petition must be opened and read, or its contents stated to the judge. If there be a previous declaration of intention, the certified copy from the record must be examined and the judge satisfied of its character. One oath is to be administered to the applicant and another to the witness, the jurats thus doubling the number of the petitions. The judge must then form his opinion in each case on the evidence of residence, moral character, and fitness of the applicant, his attachment to the principles of the Constitution, and right disposition to the good order and happiness of this country.

But, in order to dispose of the great number of cases run through so hurriedly, you inform me that five or more persons were engaged in the business, and that this would give three minutes of time to each case. That would do if it belonged to each subordinate or tipstave to decide, and he were qualified by learning and capacity to do so; but you forget, or omit to mention, that as the Court has but one judge and one prothonotary, a single person necessarily must examine and pass upon every case, and, therefore, each must be examined and determined in the twenty five or thirty-five seconds of time. You consequently either permitted the subordinates and tipstaves to decide upon the admission to citizenship, or suffered some of the cases to pass through without a determination.

As to your fees, it is a matter of no moment whether they were paid or secured by card, the circumstance having been mentioned as an element in the consumption of the brief period of time, and not as important in itself.

Of course I did not expect you would discuss with me the powers of the Court or its officers, but I reminded you that naturalization is a judicial question, because as a lawyer (and the Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court are chosen from the bar) you would know that the question is not an open one, it having been decided in Rump vs. Commonwealth, 6 Casey, 475, by our Court, the Bench then being composed of Lowry, C. J., and Justices Woodward, Thompson, Strong, and Porter. It had long before been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 4 Peters, 407. As a lawyer, I suppose you would readily comprehend what is implied in a judicial act, and thus perceive how far your practice had departed from the appropriate character of a judgment of the Court, It is unnecessary to add more.

I am, with great respect, truly yours, etc.,

DANIEL AGNEW.

Col. James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary Supreme Court, Philadelphia.

To the Soldiers and Sailors of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1868.

COMRADES: You have turned the flank of your old enemy, and he is in full retreat; but you must not pause for an instant in your pursuit. Follow him up and press him upon all sides, until he is politically annihilated, and Forrest and Wade Hampton have surrendered in the last ditch. By the wayside you will find many heretofore misguided men who will gladly join your victorious column. To all such you should extend the hand of welcome and forget the past.

Be not blinded by the declaration that the opposition have given up the fight. Place no reliance in rumors of a change of candidates. These things are simply weak inventions of the enemy, intended to induce you to halt in your forward movement. Keep up your organizations of "Boys in Blue." Let them in fact be permanent institutions in this generation. Let them continue, glorious monuments of a noble fight, for which your children's children shall bless you.

Let your efforts be solely devoted to increasing the vote of last Tuesday, and by this means demonstrate how overwhelming would have been your triumph had the gang of rebel vagabonds who invaded the city of Philadelphia been required by their allies at their own homes.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

—The Titusville (Pa.) *Herald* says that a party of Copperheads, returning from a Pendleton meeting last Thursday, brutally abused the little son of Rev. N. S. Sage, because the boy cheered for Grant. Mr. Sage was formerly opposed to Grant, but this inhuman conduct of the Blairites has determined him to use all his efforts to secure Grant's election.

—The Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer* admits that the deserters from our army now vote the Democratic ticket, and enjoins upon them to remember that no one of them can be denied to vote unless it is proven that he has been regularly tried by a court-martial and duly convicted.

—In reply to a question put to him at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since, whether he indorsed Blair's revolutionary programme, Hon. George H. Pendleton said:—"I don't quite agree with General Blair that that is the only way, but I can tell you I think it is a very good way."

—A very significant "straw" was gathered on the boat conveying the Plug Uglies and sports from the Kelley Seddons prize fight on the Isle of Shoals, on last Thursday. The vote showed one hundred and sixty-six for Seymour and three for Grant.

—Rebel Percy Walker, Jeff. Davis' Secretary of War at Montgomery, who was going to plant the Rebel flag on the Capitol at Washington before the end of May, 1861, is now upon the stump, doing immense things by calling General Grant a "human donkey."

—The St. Louis *Democrat* predicts that Missouri will give Grant 20,000 majority, and that seven of the nine Congressmen will be Republican.

—Dr. Sperry, of De Soto, Wisconsin, Chairman of a Democratic Club, has renounced the Democratic party, and goes for Grant and Colfax.

—The New Orleans *Evening Delta*, a Rebel sheet, has expired from lack of support, mourned by a small circle of Rebel friends.

—The London *Star*, reading Democratic songs in the New York *World*, says they are vulgar and disgraceful to any paper.

—The Quakers voted in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, and the Seymourers all over the country are quaking to-day.

—Orville Pool, of Gallatin, Ill., a Democrat all his life, has raised a Grant and Colfax pole.

—The Beloit *Free Press* says:—"Wisconsin will never consent to give Grant and Colfax less than 15,000 majority."

—Hon. Alfred Russell, United States District Attorney for Michigan, has pronounced for Grant.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 13	MOON SETS	6 50
SUN SETS	5 17	HIGH WATER	3 12

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Anna, Morrow, Port Spain, Thos Wattson & Sons.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, Portland, Wanna-macher, Maxfield & Co.
Brig H. B. McGilvery, Brewster, Belfast, Andenried, Norton & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Washington, do.
Schr D. S. Merahon, Ayres, Boston, do.
Schr Matthew Kinney, Ogden, Charleston, do.
Schr Marian S. King, Newport, do.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Washington, do.
Schr S. J. Gilmore, Bunker, Cambridgeport, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, Norwich, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan, Boston, do.
Schr O. H. Hawley, Perry, Somerset, do.
Schr Lucy, Copp, Cambridge, S. A. Souder & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Hunter, Lee, from Swan Island Sept 21, with guano to Warren & Gregg. Left barque Transit, for Hampton Roads for orders, nearly loaded.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, 8 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Brig Frank E. Allen, Norton, 15 days from Manzanillo, with cedar to Madeira & Cabada.

Brig Helen, Doane, 24 days from Kingston, Ja., with sugar, logwood, etc., to D. N. Weimar & Co.

Schr David Faust, Lord, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr E. A. McGahan, Call, 17 days from Newbern, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, 15 days from Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Virginia, McFadden, from Portsmouth, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Lucy, Copp, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr J. L. Merrill, Weeks, 11 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Lookout, Shane, 15 days from Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Marion, Ross, 1 day from Newport, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Wm. Slater, Small, from Boston.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Memnon, Baker hence, at Callao 29th ult., via Rio Janeiro, and sailed 26th for Chinchas.

Ship Martha, Lavin, cleared at New York yesterday for Cork for orders, via Philadelphia.

Barque Lavid Nichols, Wyman, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Barque Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, was loading at Malaga 26th ult.

Barque St. Jago, Loud, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 16th inst.

Brig Talba, Campbell, hence, at Halifax 12th inst.

Brig Romaine, Card, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 14th inst.

Brig Essex, Sleeper, hence, at Salem 13th inst.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 13th inst.

Brig C. Matthews, Matthews, for Philadelphia sailed from Newburyport 14th inst.

Schrs Michigan, Pickering; Wm. Flint, Post; and Sidney Price, Townsend, hence, at Salem 13th inst.

Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, hence for Salem; W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, hence for Providence; and E. M. Fox, Case, hence for Braintree, at New York 15th instant.

Brig H. B Emery, Small, hence for Boston, was spoken 11th inst. 30 miles SE of Absecom.

Schr E Richardson, Nelson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 8th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 14th inst.

Schr Lady Emma, Smedecor, from Winton, with lumber for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 14th inst.

Schr Piandome, Edwards, at Georgetown, S. C., 11th inst., from Charleston.

Schrs Potomac Eldridge; Alexander, Westcott; and Eldorado, Travis, hence, at Washington, D. C., 15th instant.

Schr J. R'cardo Jova, Harris, sailed from Key West 30 inst. for St. Mary's, Fla.

Schr Elouise Nutter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Baker's Landing 14th inst.

Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, hence, at Fall River 12th instant.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.

Schr Ganges, Higgins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 14th inst.

Steamer Claymont, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 14th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board has given notice that the Granite Day Beacon, heretofore marking the shoals extending from Canonicutt Point, in Providence river, R. I., has been prepared for illuminating apparatus, from which a fixed white light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of November 5. The light will be visible, in clear weather, at a distance of about eleven nautical miles. A fog bell is attached to this station, which will be rung during thick weather. The light at Nayat Point, immediately opposite, will be discontinued from the 5th of November.

Notice is also given that with a view to facilitate the navigation of Brewerton Channel, in the Patapsco river, Maryland, two lighthouse structures have been erected—one near Hawkins' Point, and the other on Leading Point, distant apart 1½ miles, and bearing NW. and SE. from each other, both being exactly in range with the axis of Brewerton Channel. These lights will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of November 1, 1868, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise until further notice.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BOUGHT.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rolling, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

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GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESTNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to setting the gas pipes.

All work warranted. 8 31f

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

The Death-bed Repentance of the Democracy.

In the last hours of the Rebellion, after the Confederacy had vainly robbed the cradle and the grave to sustain its drooping cause, it was reported that, as a final expedient, Jefferson Davis had resolved to arm the negroes to defend Dixie. Going to war to preserve, perpetuate, and extend slavery, and to establish a new government with slavery as its cornerstone, the baffled leaders did not disdain, in the hour of their desperation, the despicable expedient of begging the aid of the race they had most deeply injured. The proposition, however, came too late; and before any serious efforts had been made to recruit the Rebel armies from the ranks of the freedmen, the irresistible and invincible Grant throttled the Confederate serpent at Appomattox, and sent its leader forth a fugitive from Richmond, to be ingloriously captured disguised in woman's apparel.

The proposition which is agitated among the Democracy of changing their candidates on the eve of the election is as desperate a device as the proposed enrolment of negro troops by the Confederacy, and it will meet with no better fate. It is upon its face a confession of impending disaster and defeat, as well as an acknowledgment that the party, through its National Convention, committed a blunder. Whatever may be the result of the present cogitations, they cannot fail to inflict still further damage upon a desperate cause. A political organization that competes for the control of the American Government must be sadly deficient in common sense, patriotism, and capacity to discharge the public duty it desires to undertake, if it cannot act judiciously in the National Convention where its sages are assembled, free from outside interference, and where it enjoys every possible opportunity to arrive at correct decisions. The fact that the Democracy, through their chosen representatives, are unable to wisely govern themselves, or to properly direct their own affairs, is one of the strongest arguments that could be adduced of their unfitness to control the country. After days of deliberation, preceded by many months of elaborate discussion, they selected candidates who are now admitted to be obnoxious, and devised a platform which is denounced by every patriotic man. Let it be remembered that the action which was emphatically condemned by the American people in the recent election had previously been unanimously agreed upon by the Democratic National Convention, and that any defects in that action are due to the fact that it faithfully represented the average and aggregate views of the Democratic party as it is now constituted. The issues of the campaign were presented with an unusual degree of fairness and fullness by the Chicago and New York Conventions, the battle has been fought on these issues up to this time, and the people will "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

If Seymour and Blair should be withdrawn from the field now, the Democracy can gain no benefit from a change of leaders at this late period. Such a manœuvre would rob them of their last hold upon the confidence of intelligent men. It would be at once a confession of incompetency and incapacity, and a direct insult to the voters of the nation. The latter have an indefeasible right to demand from every party seeking their support that its Presidential candidates shall be placed in the field at a period early enough to have their characters and records subjected to a rigid scrutiny, and they would indignantly spurn a partisan policy which would ignore the useful rule which has hitherto been universally observed. Besides, who is to select the new candidates? Ordinarily the Democracy are too often blindly led hither and thither by their leaders, but the contemplated scheme would leave them without any voice at all in the choice of their candidates, and even the limit of Democratic endurance would be reached by this unblushing outrage. Above all things the American people despise cowardice and unworthy truckling for success. If the New York National Convention acted wisely, its action should of course be sustained, but if it acted unwisely, nothing can be more craven-hearted, after its proceedings have been "ratified" and endorsed and glorified by every Democratic and Rebel organization in the land, than to suddenly discover that these proceedings were all a sham, and to desert, on the eve of battle, the candidates on whom so much praise has been lavished. If the Democracy do not wish to forfeit all claims to respect, they must make the best of their blunders, and start off on their voyage up Salt River with their Seymour flag still flying.

A Coincidence.

Chief Justice Thompson refused a rule on certain parties vouched for by one man—seventy-two in all—to show cause why their papers of naturalization should not be cancelled, because, he said, he "believed that the man did honestly vouch for and know all the parties, and that there was nothing to prevent one man knowing even one hundred men and vouching for them." The man who was accused by the petitioners of the crime of perjury was James A. Watson, and among the men whom he was accused of fraudulently vouching for was one John O'Brien. Yesterday O'Brien swore that he never saw or knew Watson, and that he was not vouched for at all. It is certainly a coincidence worthy of notice, and one which enables us to judge of the fitness of Mr. Thompson to be Chief Justice, that the very case thus so thoroughly exposed was the one in which he refused the rule prayed for, saying that there was no fraud.

"Away with Them!"

Truly there is but one step from the Capitol to the Tarpeian Rock—but one slight change from the demigod to the demagogue. But yesterday and Seymour might have stood against the world, so far as Democracy was concerned. To-day the *World*, with great prospects of success, stands against him. With the rise of Tuesday's sun all of the faithful went forth to do homage to Seymour and Blair; but Wednesday found the "idols broken in the Temple of Baal." Nowhere in all the political history of this or any other land do we see a case of such utter demoralization, such fearful fleeing away from judgment, as is evinced by the Democratic party over the result of the October elections. No two of them stand steadfast together. They fly as they fled at Appomattox; they seek refuge in every artifice or even abandonment of all show of courage or steadfastness. We had said before that the Democracy desired only power; that they sought only for the plunder of office. This is proved to-day by their proposed desertion of the very men whom they have almost deified as patriots and statesmen. But all attempt at change comes too late, and will only make the death-bed hideous, without prolonging the patient's life.

An Assassin for Vice-President.

The degradation and desperation to which Mr. Frank P. Blair was reduced by the elections of Tuesday can be a good excuse for a great deal of rancor on his part. He could have denounced our party with fine effect, he could have been excused indulging in oaths and cursing over even a little too much of that article bearing the name of a royal family of France; but there are some lengths which even the certainty of humiliating defeat will not allow a man to go. Into one of these extremes Mr. Blair went. Last night in St. Louis he countenanced the *assassination of General Grant in case of his election.*

In his speech he said, "*a military dictatorship would be established, and Grant would never leave the Presidential mansion alive.*" Now this may have two meanings attached to it. It may mean that Grant will remove there for life, and that by this meaning he will never leave the Presidential chair, or else it may mean that Grant must be removed by death, and that evidently not from natural causes. We care not which interpretation is put upon this atrocious statement by the reader, the fact that Mr. Blair should utter a sentiment capable of such a double meaning is enough for the American people. He knew when he uttered that infamous sentence that there were men in the ranks of the Democracy who would construe it to mean "assassinate," and would, in all probability, be willing instruments. He knew this, and yet he gave them a color for such a plan. He lent it his countenance, and while he may seek to explain away his sentiments by a sybelline arrangement of his words, he cannot free himself from the fearful responsibility which he has assumed. And to that responsibility the people will hold him to a strict account.

Judge Kelley has received and accepted an invitation to be present at the grand Republican rally which is to take place at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 22d inst. It is intended that this meeting will be the greatest ever held in East Tennessee, and several prominent statesmen from the North will participate in it. Judge Kelley will start for the West in a day or two, and will deliver addresses at other points, as well as at Knoxville.

The reelection of Judge Hare by a majority of twenty-five votes over and above the thousands of fraudulent ballots which were manufactured by Mr. Sharswood's tipstaves is a gratifying fact. When the question of fraud is definitely settled by the courts, there will be several other facts made patent of a character equally gratifying.

A New Theatre on Broad Street.

There has been considerable talk of late about the erection of a new theatre on Broad street, to be placed under the management of Miss Laura Keene. The idea has generally been received with much favor, and, indeed, the only argument used against it has been that it will not pay. This of course can only be proved by experience. The house will certainly be built, and we think that it will pay. The proposed theatre is to be of moderate size, so that every person in the audience can hear and see all that transpires on the stage without difficulty. It is to be chaste and elegant in its decorations, comfortable, and is to be devoted to the best style of performances by the best stock company that can be got together. With regard to Miss Laura Keene's ability and taste as a manager there can be but one opinion; and if any one can, she will make the enterprise a success.

It is a mistake to suppose that we have too many theatres in Philadelphia already. In a city of 800,000 inhabitants it ought to be easy to support twice the number of places of amusement that we have at present, and if the entertainments are first class, they will be supported liberally, without a shadow of a doubt. That the Chesnut Street Theatre has not succeeded ought not to be used as an argument against building another place for dramatic entertainments. The reasons for the failure of the Chesnut are numerous, and not the least of them is that the auditorium is barnlike and uncomfortable, the decorations are in the worst possible taste, and the whole arrangement of the interior makes it an eyesore to every person who may be at all fastidious about harmony, proportion, and other architectural niceties. We never go to the Chesnut but that we spend a greater portion of the evening in thinking how we would like to tear out the whole interior of the building and construct it over again on a better model. The proscenium is the ugliest contrivance of the kind we have ever seen, and the whole aspect of the place is such as to throw a chill and sense of desolation over the audience which the most spirited performance is scarcely able to remove.

But will the best style of dramatic entertainments pay? We certainly think so, provided everything is really first-class. The reason why the legitimate drama is so often performed to a beggarly account of empty benches, while some miserable concoction of a sensation playwright, which depends entirely upon scenery and mechanical effects, fills the house night after night, is that the legitimate dramas are usually produced in such wretched style that intelligent playgoers are disposed to forego the theatres altogether whenever they see one of them mangled. One of Shakespeare's tragedies is announced, for instance, and we find on witnessing it that the attraction is not in the play itself, but in the performance of some star actor who assumes the leading *role*, and who cuts and alters the play to give his own part a prominence which does not rightfully belong to it, while the other characters are sustained by people who have "neither the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, pagan, nor man." There are some persons who would rather see an entire play reasonably well performed, with all the characters represented by actors of fair ability, than to have all the honors carried off by the "star," while the "nature's journeymen" mangle the poetry in a style that sets one's teeth on edge. At the Arch, a few weeks ago, we had an example of what good acting will do to make standard plays popular; for during the comedy week at that theatre the houses were crowded every evening, and the expressions of satisfaction were universal. Some of the characters in the plays then presented we have occasionally seen better acted, but, taking the performances in their entirety, they were superior to anything of the kind that has been seen in this city for many a day.

Broad street is just the place for a new theatre of the kind proposed, and Miss Laura Keene is just the person to have the charge of it. We believe that a good stock company can be secured, but even with actors of medium ability good management can do wonders. If we are not mistaken, the new theatre will be a positive benefit to those we already have in operation, by inciting them to greater efforts than ever to bring out plays in good style. We believe that it will supply a desideratum, and if it is conducted in the manner now contemplated, its success, as a pecuniary speculation, is an assured thing. This matter is worthy of the attention of all who look upon really good entertainments as means for cultivating the public taste and as important auxiliaries for the promotion of good morals; and we commend it to the consideration of our citizens, with the hope that every encouragement will be given to those who have the enterprise in hand. The taste for the drama is as great now as it ever was, but we have a large class of intelligent and wealthy playgoers in Philadelphia who only go to the theatre when they are reasonably certain of seeing a good thing, and who will not support poor plays poorly acted. Let our new theatre give us good plays and good acting and it will be crowded to overflowing nightly.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING at the CENTRAL CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. J. L. NEVIN, who is just returning to his labors in China and the Rev. A. P. HARPER, M. D., lately returned from China. All who love the cause of missions are cordially invited to be present on this interesting occasion. Pastors and Superintendents of Sunday Schools are requested to give general notice and secure as large an attendance from their churches and schools as possible. 1t

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, Corner of TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

A CARD.—Our Sabbath school rooms having undergone considerable alterations and improvements, will (D. V.) be reopened on To-morrow Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with interesting exercises.

The children and young people of the neighborhood not connected with other schools, and their parents, are cordially invited to be present

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, Superintendent.

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 823 SHIPPEN Street.—A meeting in aid of this institution will be held in the Presbyterian Church, ELEVENTH Street, above SPRING GARDEN, To-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Address by the Rev. B. T. PHILLIPS, Superintendent, and singing by a company of Little Wanderers.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, RACE Street, below Sixth, Rev. Dr. JOSEPH A. SEISS. Divine service To-morrow Morning at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. No service in the evening.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

YOUR MISSION.—REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

REV. HENRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, will preach To-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. BURNHAM LECTURES ON New Church (Swedenborgian) doctrine, its interesting points, absorbing themes, at UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, to-morrow, 3 P. M.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. T. A. LEGGETT, of Cape May, will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock, morning, and 7½ o'clock, evening.

"CHRIST PREACHING TO THE Spirits in Prison." Dr. STORK, on this subject in ST. ANDREW'S, N. E. corner BROAD and ARCH Streets. Sabbath at 7½ P. M. Services also at 10½ A. M.

REV. B. W HUMPHREISS WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and LOMBARD Sts. Rev. Dr. RICE, Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All welcome.

A COMPLETE SALVATION—NEW STREET LUTHERAN CHURCH, Rev. E. W. HUTTER D. D., To-morrow evening 7½ o'clock.

GRACE, LUTHERAN WEST PHILADELPHIA, corner THIRTY-FIFTH and HAVERFORD Streets.—Rev. S. A. HOLMAN, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets Rev. H. S. HUFFMAN.—Preaching, 10½ A. M. At 7½, Sermon to Young Men Come.

ELEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. GEORGE BRINGHURST, of P. E. Church To-morrow at 7½ P. M. Collection for Midnight Mission.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SWEETEST MOUTH IN THE world, if the ladies will pardon us for saying so, is the mouth of a bottle of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," from which the stopper has been removed. As the gentle sex perfume their dress, their hair, and their handkerchiefs with this delicious extract, they may be said, in fact, to breathe it. Sold by all druggists. 1t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.
NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
10 14 12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 75 CENTS per share, payable on and after the 17th instant.

S. ALTER, Secretary.
October 16, 1868. 10 16 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4[

A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, AND OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN, will be given in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Kensington, GIRARD Avenue, above Columbia av., ON THURSDAY EVENING, October 22, 1868.

The following eminent musical talent has been engaged:—

Mr. MICHAEL H. CROSS, Organist and Director of Music at Cathedral.
Messrs. C. M. SMITH, W. A. STOLL, Jr., J. GRAF, SIMON A. STERN, W. M GILCHRIST.
Mrs. DAVIS, Miss JARVIS.

Together with a Selected Chorus from Handel and Haydn Society.

Tickets of Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
MICHAEL H CROSS.....Organist and Conductor.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.....Director.
[10 17 s w2t*

Girard Avenue Cars pass and repass the door.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1 50 each.
Reserved seats in the Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets.....$1 00

Tickets may be procured at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street, until 5 o'clock, after which the reserved seats remaining unsold will be for sale at the door at One Dollar each. 10 13 6t

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Members are informed that Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS intends presenting this Society with the deed of a lot in Woodlands Cemetery, and those interested are invited to assemble at the Ledger Building, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 2 P. M., to proceed to the Cemetery, where the presentation will take place.

Members desiring to participate in the ceremonies will please leave their names with the undersigned at the North American office. H. J. DURBOROW,
10 14 4t President.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., which is Postmaster, Confederit X Roads, which is in the State ov Kentucky, will be WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21st, at Horticultural Hall. Subject.—"Cursed be Canaan." Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's and J. W. Claxton's, Chesnut street.
No extra charge for reserved seats. 10 17 4t*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESNUT, above Fifth street, on the 20th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

10 6 12t00 E. W. CLARK, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Members of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at their room, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, and to hear the report of the year's operations.

The Lady visitors contributors, and all interested, are cordially invited to be present.
JOHN H. ATWOOD.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, icherous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HISKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOSEPH G. MITCHELL was unanimously elected President.
10 12 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 418 S. EIGHTH Street 10 3 stuth 1m*

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE MAN?

Good friend what's the matter?
And why do you chatter
Your teeth and stand shaking your knees?
You seem to have ague,
Which badly doth plague you:
Good friend, are you trying to freeze?

How he explains it:—

Oh! cold is the weather!
Too thin altogether
My coat, and my vest, and my pants!
I'm suffering and freezing,
And that is the reason
I shake and shiver and dance.

How to get over the difficulty:—

Oh, shivering creature!
Accept, I beseech you,
A plan to escape from your woes—
'Twill verily ease you,
And comfort, and please you—
"Try ROCKHILL & WILSON'S FALL CLOTHES!"

Don't shiver, folks! don't shake, folks! Autumn weather is upon us, and let us have warm clothes upon us too. The strongest, the warmest the most enduring, the most elegant, the best fitting, and, above all things, the CHEAPEST, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

FUGUET & SONS'
STANDARD CIGARS,
Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked.

Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.

Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.

We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana teamer.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 15t 5p No 22 S. FRONT Street.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 26 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of JOSEPH B. MITCHELL (late of Philadelphia), deceased, all persons indebted to same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
JOSEPH G. MITCHELL, } Executors.
10 17 6t* JACOB D. MITCHELL, } Mechanics' Bk

CARD.

The undersigned having entered into the manufacture of an extra quality of Boot Polish, and finding that its superior qualities are so generally appreciated by all who have used it, has resolved to enter into its manufacture on a very large scale, and with that end in view has provided himself with the most approved machinery and such facilities as will enable him to manufacture this superior article to the very best advantage, and with a view of giving the public the benefit of improved facilities, has resolved to reduce the price to the very lowest figure that can be afforded for so good an article.

Those dealers who have bought at former prices will please drop a line by mail, stating what amount they have on hand, and a deduction will be made to correspond with present reduced prices. This blacking we intend (like our celebrated Electric Soap) shall be superior to any other manufacture.

Those who wish to secure a brilliant and lasting polish are advised to try the famous Dobbins Electric Boot Polish, warranted superior to all others.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his Immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth and Germantown avenue, and destined very soon to be sold everywhere.

P. S.—Any dealer who don't keep this superior Blacking for sale set him down for an old fogy, dyed in the wool, and doubled and twisted in the chain.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!
FALL STYLES!
NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,93ws4p

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT.

THE FIRST
NEW BUCKWHEAT
OF THE SEASON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 1uths PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7[rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF
FLOUR.
L. KNOWLES & CO.,
10 10 12 4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14f

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 6 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 8[

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Grand EXHIBITION or FAIR DAY will take place on MONDAY Next. See Programme Books. 10 16 2t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cruciones, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2sep[

BLACK DRESS GOODS

FOR
FALL SALES.

BESSON & SON
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET

Offer for sale, by piece or yard, at CASH PRICES,
ONE HUNDRED CASES
OF
BLACK DRESS GOODS
CONSISTING OF

Irish Poplins,	Paris Serges,
Gros Grain Silks,	English Serges,
All wool Poplins,	Drap d'Almas,
Ottoman Poplins,	Satin de Chines,
Silk and Wool Poplins,	Australian Crapes,
Poplin Biarritz,	Alpacas,
Tamises,	Double Warp Alpacas,
Mousselines,	Bombazine Alpacas,
Parisiennes,	Glossy Mohairs,
French Merinoes,	Alpaca Poplins,
Henrietta Cloths,	Alpaca Gretonnes,
French Bombazines,	Belgian Cords,
English Bombazines,	Cambridge Cords,
barathea,	Pacos Mohairs,
Sicilian Mohairs,	All-wool Cashmeres, etc.

ALSO,
THIBET LONG SHAWLS
ENGLISH CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS
And all other Goods requisite for Mourning Attire.

N.B.—PRICES AS LOW AS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT AT ANY STORE IN THE UNITED STATES. [1t*
One Price. Prices in Plain Figures.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

P. A. HARDING & CO.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1868,
1000 ASSORTED HATS, 50 cents.
1000 VELVET AND FELT HATS, 75 cents.
1000 VELVET ASSORTED HATS, $1 00.
1000 SATIN AND VELVET HATS, $1 50.
1000 SILK PLUSH HATS, $1 50.
In all the New and Nobby Styles, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

HATS AND BONNETS
MADE AND TRIMMED TO ORDER.

Also opening 800 TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS in all the most desirable styles.

A full line of MILLINERY GOODS at accommodating prices can be found AT OUR CORNER STORE.

It P. A. HARDING & CO.

OPENING
A Full Line of our own Importation
VELVETS,
SATINS, and
RIBBONS
TO MATCH. FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.
WOOD & CARY.

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,
WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING,
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
9 29 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES,
To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—Meyrick's Armor. Plates in gold and colors. 3 vols.
Turner Gallery. Artist's proofs. Folio.
Baronial Halls and Castles of England. 2 vols.
Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of Middle Ages. 2 vols.
Doyle's Chronicles of England. Illuminated plates.
Neale's Mansions of England. 400 plates. 2 vols.
Claude's Liber Veritatis. 2 vols. Folio.
Malherbe Monographie des Piccides. 3 vols.
Doré's Bible. Don Quixote, and other works.
Froissart's Chronicles of England. Illuminated.
THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6[No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED—A FEW MORE HORSES at Livery, in Sycamore and Wynkoop streets, between Broad and Juniper, below Locust. The best of accommodation for Horses at Livery. 10 15 3t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Hanlon troupe will commence an engagement of six nights on Monday.

The Hanlons are capital performers, and when they appeared in this city last season they attracted large audiences. The troupe has been enlarged and improved, and it now contains some of the best European acrobats and gymnasts of the day. We have no doubt but that the entertainments at the Chesnut next week will be largely patronized and much appreciated.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will personate "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" for the last time this evening. On Monday the *Fire Fly* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will appear as "Sam" for the last time this evening, and as "Jeremiah Clip" in the *Widow's Victim*. Mr. E. L. Davenport will commence an engagement on Monday.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment this evening.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE the minstrels will give their last performance this evening.

THE FIRST ORCHESTRAL MATINEE by Carl Sentz's and Mark Hassler's combined orchestras will be given this afternoon at Musical Fund Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing, ready-made, finest assortment in the city. Also, a choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, Fit, and Workmanship of our Garments surpassed by none, equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A WANT SUPPLIED—To know where to buy the numerous articles of Dry Goods constantly required by every household has been a frequently recurring problem to all our citizens. We have for years felt the need of some Central Emporium, where not only a general assortment of goods could be found, but the character of the house give assurance that the prices were beyond doubt as low as the same goods could be found anywhere. Much time has been consumed by every housekeeper in going from place to place, not only to complete the assortment needed, but to ascertain by comparison whether the prices were right. How often has the wish been expressed that this were not necessary—that we had *one place* where all kinds of Staple and Fancy Goods could be comfortably selected, and the prices implicitly relied on as being as low as the market affords. Strangers, especially, have often felt this need, and persons from the surrounding country well know how irksome is a day's shopping when many places have to be visited instead of one.

The Central Dry Goods Emporium of Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier has been established with the view of supplying this want. To build up a business on a scale that will afford low prices, and constantly maintain a reputation for fair dealing (without which any success is a failure), is the determination of this firm.

Withholding for the present further notice of this new enterprise, we refer our readers to the advertisements of Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, and to a personal inspection of their new establishment a Eighth and Market streets.

A LIVE SEWING MACHINE ESTABLISHMENT.—We have for some time past observed with interest the fine improvement in progress in the front of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Warehouse, No. 730 Chesnut street. It is now completed, and presents a beautiful appearance, rendered doubly ornate by the brilliant display of triumphs and trophies in the bulk windows. The proud award received by the representative of the Grover & Baker Machines at the Paris Exposition, in the form of the Star of the Legion of Honor, is elegantly framed, and is now displayed in the west window, together with other splendid testimonials. But the chief feature of the attraction yesterday was a superb bouquet of flowers, all of which were wrought, in various colored silk, by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This bouquet of flowers is the most surprising triumph in sewing-machine handiwork that has yet been achieved; and it speaks volumes in praise of the Grover & Baker instruments, for it must be remembered that the high excellence and recognized superiority attained by these machines in the finer and more artistic classes of needle-work are fully equalled by their superiority in the performance of every class and kind of sewing required in the family. We regard the Grover & Baker Machines as the most inestimable household blessings of the age, and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. George W. Eddy, the energetic and popular agent of the company in Philadelphia, for his enterprise and tact in introducing these invaluable machines to the public in the most intelligent manner.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

DON'T GET EXCITED!—Men are not wise at all hours, and there is no use whatever in aggravating that fact by entirely forgetting oneself in the results of the election. Lay in your winter stock of coal. ALTER, although he didn't run for a political office, is the successful candidate in the estimation of sane people. His immense coal yards are at No. 957 N. Ninth street, where he receives all orders, and in fact all friends, in the most affable manner

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 25 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

A NEW WORK BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will publish on Wednesday, October 28 an entire new work by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens entitled "Mabel's Mistake." The heroine, "Mabel," is one of the most beautiful conceptions we remember in any work, and the leading assistant *dramatis personæ* are drawn with a vigor and vividness that make them fitting auxiliaries. From the first page to the last the interest never flags, and the plot will keep the most experienced novel-reader in suspense to the denouement.

FROM MR. A. WINCH, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we are in receipt of the latest numbers of the London "Punch," "Fun," and "Reynolds' Miscellany." Winch's collection of periodical literature is unrivalled in variety and extent. Go and look at it if you have doubts on the subject.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We desire to call the early attention of buyers to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, on Monday morning, October 19, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 505 Market street.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING.—Carpets fitted and laid by practical workmen at a moment's notice. *No delay, no disappointment.* At PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut st.

CURTAINS of every variety, cheap, handsome, and finest Lace bought at auction. To be sold at auction prices, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

LACE CURTAINS and White Shades done up equal to new, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OLD FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED, varnished and made to look equal to new, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before the War.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25·00 AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ

THIS	THIS
From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.	From THE PRESS, October 8 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."	"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Franklin Lodge, No. 5, and Lafayette Encampment, No. 5, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1332 S. Tenth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

BRANDT.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, FRANCIS BRANDT, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1332 Fitzwater street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

CASCADEN.—On the 15th instant, JAMES CASCADEN, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, Eastern Star Lodge, No. 196, A. Y. M., and Moses Lodge, No. 66, A. F. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Belmont avenue, opposite Manayunk, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will leave the office of E. S. Earley, undertaker, corner of Tenth and Green streets, at 12½ o'clock, to convey the friends to the funeral.

JACOBS.—On the 13th instant, WILLIAM D. JACOBS, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Gloucester city, N. J., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LAWSON.—On the morning of the 17th instant, HENRY LAWSON,

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, De Kalb street, Norristown, on Tuesday morning, October 20, at 11 o'clock.

MCGRATH.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES S., son of Dr. John M. and Eliza C. McGrath, aged 4 years and 2 months

NATHAN.—On the 16th instant, JACOB NATHAN, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1934 Mount Vernon street, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. (Pittsburg and Newcastle, Pa., papers please copy.)

PENFIELD.—On the 14th instant, CARRIE F., wife of Edward C. Penfield.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2023 Mount Vernon street, on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ NIAGARA HOSE COMPANY.—The honorary, active, and contributing members are requested to meet at their HALL, TO-MORROW (sunday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late members, EDWARD and CHRISTOPHER BYRNES.
Dress—Black suits and white gloves.
SAMUEL B. MURPHY, Secretary.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING
OF
WINTER DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, October 19,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
SERGES, ETC. ETC.
ALSO,
Green and Blue Plaids,
FOR SUITS (NEW), 10 17 3t

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION RARE BARGAINS IN
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

1 case Elegant Plain Silks, new shades, at $1·95.
Good Black Silks at $2 and $2·15.
Very Rich Black Silks at $3 and $3·50.
1 case Empress Cloth Poplins, 50 cents.
1 case Empress Cloth Poplins, 75 cents.
1 case Very Rich Epinglines, $1·50.
1 case Silk-Chain Epinglines, $1·75.
Rich Chameleon Poplins, 50 and 75 cts.
Rich Silk Serges, $1·50.
Very Elegant New Wool Plaids, 75 and 87 cents.

We are determined to keep our stock of
DRESS GOODS
So large and attractive, and the price of every article so low, as to make it the interest of every lady to make our establishment her headquarters for shopping.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

VELVETEENS, POPLINS, PLUSHES.
Plain and Velour Velveteens,
Heavy Velour Poplins,
Silk Plushes,
In all colors, for Ladies' and Misses' Walking Suits,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
6 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL GUIPURE LACES, BLACK.—On hand a very large stock, much under regular prices.
BLACK SILK LACES.
Among the large assortment may be found a Lace, 3 inches wide, for 12½ cents a yard, same quality that the importers are selling at $3 a dozen by the piece.
GRECIAN BEND LINEN COLLARS, 3 inches deep, largest size, 5c. each; 50c. a dozen. From the manner in which this shape collar presses on the back of the neck, the wearer will gracefully pitch or lean forward; not to be had elsewhere.
NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS.
An assortment of new and beautiful Collars, at very reasonable rates.
REAL VALENCIENNE LACE HDKFS., at and over $3, unusually good for the price.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE, for Curtains, by the yard.
NOTTINGHAM LACE TIDIES.
NOTTINGHAM PILLOW-CASE LACES, a very large stock, under regular prices, at
J. W. THOMAS'S, No. 38 N. EIGHTH street.
1t

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES.
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS,
WARBURTON,
10 10tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 35, 40, 45, and 50 cents.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels, cheap.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 40, 45, 50c.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Scarlet and Colored Opera Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 19, 20, 23, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow-case Muslins at the very lowest market prices.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
All-wool Blankets at very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, cheap.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Youths' Vests and Pants, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdk'fs.
Gents' Hemstitched Colored Border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Handkerchiefs etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported, choice fall colors. 10 3 sw

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

DEPARTMENTS IN SECOND STORY.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET,
Exhibit in their commodious, retired, well-lighted, and easily accessible rooms in second story, a most attractive display of BOYS' CLOTHING and LADIES CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. It will be observed:
They buy by the package of first hands;
That they buy mainly for Cash;
That they buy only reliable fabrics;
That they employ best talent in manufacturing;
That they keep a large, select stock;
That they sell for small profits.
Boys' Fine Clothing,
Jackets and Pants,
Garibaldis, Bismarks,
Ladies' Fine Cloaks,
Ladies' Medium Cloaks,
1000 Ladies' Shawls,
9 26 fstu3mrp ETC. ETC.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuth3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
LINENS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
NO DRESS GOODS.
Being the OLDEST Establishment for the SPECIAL SALE OF THE ABOVE GOODS, we can give to our patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with this Special Department of the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and making all our PURCHASES FOR CASH, secure to them the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES at which the same qualities are sold, either in this or the New York market.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Bargains in Broche Long Shawls, $12.
Blanket Shawls from auction.
Plaid Poplins, 75 and 87½c.
Gay Plaid Cashmeres, 25c.
Mari Poplins, changeable, 50c.
Black Alpacas.
Black Alpaca Poplins.
150 pieces fast color Calicoes, 12½c.
Manchester Ginghams, 12½c.
FLANNELS.
One bale all wool Flannel, 25c.
" " " 31c.
" " " 37½c.
" " " 45c.
Extra, all-wool, full yard wide, 50c.
Extra super all-wool Shaker, 50c.
Full line Ballardvale Flannels.
Cotton and Wool Flannels from 12½ to 50c.
Grey twilled Flannels, 25, 31, 37½c.
Red " " at all prices.
Plain Red and Yellow Flannels.
French Plaid Cloaking Flannels, 50c.
Sacque and Shirting Flannels, etc.
CANTON FLANNELS.
5 cases extra heavy Canton Flannel, 25c.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, etc.
White Canton Flannels, 19, 22, 25, 31, 35, 37½, 44 and 50c.
MUSLINS.
10 cases Bleached Muslins.
All the best makes
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Williamsville, Forest dale, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Uxbridge, Arkwright, etc. etc.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 20, etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
Best 12½c. Unbleached in the city.
Yard-wide Unbleached 12½, 14, 15, 17, etc.
Unbleached Sheeting, all widths.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS
At all prices.
Best Water-Proof Cloakings.
MERINO GOODS.
Large and complete assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' Merino Underwear.
Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes, 50c.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 $1·62½, $1·75, $1·87½, $2, $2·12½, $2·25, $2·37½, $2·50.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 75c. up.
Gents' Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.
Hosiery at our usual low prices.
50 dozen Silk Fleeced Gloves, 25c.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, fall colors
LINEN GOODS.
Bleached and Damask Table Linens.
Power-Loom Table Linens.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
Linen Doyles, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 11c.
Ladies' two-tucked Handkerchiefs, 16c.
Ladies' Hemstitched, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Linen shirt-fronts, 25, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Handsome assortment
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS
French Dimity Bands, 12½c.
300 pieces Daisy Ruffling, 25c.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 North NINTH Street,
1t ABOVE RACE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
At prices much below usual rates.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6 27

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Colton's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 400 N. NINTH Street and No. 702 RACE Street. 7 6tf sp

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
HAS NOW OPEN FROM AUCTION,
ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
MEDIUM BLACK SILKS.
LOW PRICE SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
CLOAKING VELVETS.
PONSON'S AND OTHER LEADING MAKES OF
BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS.
HEAVY CORDED SILK EPINGLINES.
PLAIN SILK FRENCH POPLINS, Beautiful Shades.
FINE FRENCH REP POPLINS. New.
50 pieces OMBRE STRIPE MOHAIRS, heavy for Suits, 38 cents, cost over 50 cents.
4-4 STRIPE FRENCH POPLINS 50 cents.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, very low.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
Blue, Purple, Scarlet, Brown, and Lead.
SPLENDID QUALITY BLACK VELVETEENS, SILK FINISH.
LINEN HDKFS., for Ladies. Great Bargains.
BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.
NEW STYLE LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS Plain and Striped.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEARLY READY.
A NEW BOOK
BY
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
MABEL'S MISTAKE.
BY
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine," "Doubly False," "Soldier's Orphans," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.
MABEL'S MISTAKE will be published on WEDNESDAY, October 28, at the Cheap Bookselling and Publishing House of
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADA.

"It is only a few months since we chronicled the publication of 'Doubly False' by this popular authoress, but although that book created an enthusiasm which perhaps no former work of hers ever surpassed, we find the volume before us in many respects worthy of higher praise than its predecessor.
"In point of dramatic effect and thrilling interest 'Mabel's Mistake' is fully its equal, and, regarded in an artistic point of view, we think it superior both in its range of characters and power of portrayal. The heroine Mabel, is one of the most beautiful conceptions we remember in any book, and the leading assistant *dramatis personæ* are drawn with a vigor and vividness that make them fitting auxiliaries. The character of James Harrington, in sacrificing whom along with herself to what she believed duty, Mabel's mistake consisted, is a noble, manly creation, that stands out before us as clearly as the men moving about us daily.
"We shall attempt no delineation of the plot—enough to say that among other prominent personages, the characters of the old father in his luxurious selfishness, the crafty quadroon, contrasted with the two young lovers, Lena and Ralph, are all managed with consummate skill.
"From the first page to the last the interest never flags, and the plot will keep the most experienced novel reader in suspense to the denouement. There are descriptions of scenery which are exquisite pictures in themselves, and passages of pathos and strength that are perfect poems, though unrhymed. These are exhibited all the diverse phases of life which Mrs. Stephens excels in portraying, from the quiet farm-house to the stately halls of wealth and fashion, and all the changes so artfully managed that the varied parts are wrought into one beautiful and complete whole."
Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.
Price, $1·75 in Cloth; or, $1·50 in Paper.
T. B. Peterson & Bros. have also just issued a new, complete, and uniform edition of the other popular works by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Their names are as follows. Price of each $1 50 in paper; or $1·75 in cloth
DOUBLY FALSE.
THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS,
THE REJECTED WIFE.
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
SILENT STRUGGLES,
THE GOLD BRICK.
FASHION AND FAMINE
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
MARY DERWENT.
THE HEIRESS
Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may want of each of the above Books.
Copies of any of the above books will be sent free of postage, on receipt of price by the publishers.
All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' prices.
Call in person, or send for whatever books you want, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t[p] No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 2304. 10 15 1m

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXCIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

THE ESSENCE OF THE LONDON WAGS, EXPRESSED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

LA LANTERNE.—M. Henri Rochefort is obliged to fly from France to Prussia, Prussia to Amsterdam, Amsterdam to Geneva, and many other places before the number appears, dodging about like a *Feu Follet*, or, as we should call it in English, a Jack o'Lantern.

THE MINIMUM OF INDUSTRY.—Lollius is not the idle fellow his enemies and tradespeople assert. The other day his "features worked."

THE A. P. U. C.—The Rev. F. G. Lee, who was once a most energetic advocate for the celibacy of the Anglican clergy, but has some time since dropped the subject as one of minor importance (perhaps he will drop everything gradually for the same reason), gives a slap at the Haydock Ecclesiastics, and then gets up a ceremonial in his own Church on the anniversary of the A. P. U. C. Do these letters mean the Association for Promoting Useless Ceremonies?

NOT THIS TIME.—Trimingham, the great Army Reformer, seeing an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with the heading "Military Messes," was greatly disappointed at finding it was not an exposure of more Horse Guards Muddles.

WHERE TO GO FOR YOUR HOLIDAY.—*Idleberg.*

A SLANG CATECHISM.

Q. What is an Aristocrat?

A. A Swell, a Nob.

Q. Is there a distinction between a Swell and a Nob?

A. Rayther so. All Nobs are Swells, but a Swell ain't necessarily a Nob.

Q. Give an example.

A. The Markis o' Astings, he's a Nob and he's a Swell; Mr. Augustus Smith, in some Government hoffice or other, as goes about with Markisses and dresses no end—he's a Swell, but he ain't a Nob.

Q. Whence do you derive the appellation Nob?

A. From a door-handle. As there's always a'most a knob to a handle, so in society it's the handle to the name as makes the Nob.

Q. Into what classes do you divide Society?

A. Into Nobs, which includes regular Nobs: Swells, which includes Tiptoppers, Regular Swells, Cheap Swells, Gents, Snobs, and Cockywaxes.

Q. What is a Regular Nob?

A. As aforesaid. Handle to name, tin, togs, and all complete.

Q. What is a Tip-top Swell?

A. Mostly Coves in four-in-'ands. From twenty to thirty-five.

Q. A Regular Swell?

A. He is a older cove—from thirty-five to fifty. He rayther runs to fat, but there ain't a speck on him anywhere, and his boots and tile are out-and-out.

Q. The terms Cheap Swell, Gent, and Snob require no explanation. What, then, is a Cockywax?

A. It's a term of endearment, and may include any of the above, or may be a class by itself, without a swell or nob in it. Cockywaxes are any age. If addressing a Cockywax you qualify it by prefixing "old" or "young."

Q. You mention Togs: whence is this word derived?

A. Undoubtedly from the Latin *Toga*. "Togs" means dress.

Q. When was the word *Cove* first used?

A. It was imported by the Romans, and was first used in an abbreviated form by the British whenever they saw *Covinarius, i. e., a soldier in a war-chariot.*

Q. Explain and give derivations of the words *Trump, Brick, Chap, Guffin,* and *Bloke.* Also in each case give your reference.

A. I will. *Walker!* [*Exit Answerer.*

HEYDAY! HAYDOCK!—The Papists have long taunted us, quite unjustly, with a Nag's Head Consecration. But we fear we can't refute the taunt against a Pig's Head Ritualism. Was it a tithe-pig?

QUEER TASTE.—What strange ways foreigners have! A Congress (the latest variety) has just been held at Amsterdam, of "Low German authors!" Only one writer is mentioned by name as having had the *Conscience* to be present.

AD IMPERATOREM.—What the French Government ought to do with *La Lanterne?* Make light of it.

From "Fun."

DEAD SEA FRUIT.—From grog-blossoms.

THE SERVIAN QUESTION.—If—as the papers are forever informing us—the Servian's (S)kup's china, of what is his saucer made?

UNACCOUNTABLE.—A contemporary, which appears to have been in the sun, says that "a marriage is to take place between the son of Count Walewski and the daughther of"—and here it breaks off and suddenly says "Count Sala." Versatile as Mr. Sala is, and ubiquitous as he appears at times to be, we never had any difficulty in counting him, and we fear that our contemporary's sudden effort to count Mr. Sala is a sign of Walewski—we beg pardon—of whisky in the hair.

BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER (?).

(*Awful state of things consequent on late legal proceedings.*)

My Lady—"Good gracious! Hodson, do you mean to say that there's no more 'Arabian Enamel' to be obtained? Why I'm positively *cracking all over!*"

Hodson (improving the occasion)—"So you are, my lady! And what's worse, my lady, it's beginning to *chip off!*"

THE IRREPRESSIBLE HUMMING-BIRD HAWK MOTH.—A lady has written to the papers to say that she has seen recently in Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Warwickshire, "humming-birds" with plumage of reddish-brown speckled on the back with white. Either the good lady has mistaken a moth for a bird, or she is doing the "humming" herself.

NOT SEW!—A young lady writes to inform us of a curious phenomenon. She has a sewing machine which is an accomplished vocalist. I begins with a little "hemming" to clear its throat, and then "runs up" the seam or scale with "Should he up-braid." We presume it is a "Singer Sewing Machine."

BENEFIT (?) OF CLERGY.—What a name for one of the latest engines of war! "The Parsons' Converted Gun."

DON'T "DOWN" WITH YOUR DUST!—For mining speculations are ticklish affairs to deal with. Do they fail?—you are figuratively speaking "put in the hole." Are they successful?—you will ever have a *lode* on your mind.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—Admiral Mendez Nunez has been appointed by the Provisional Government Captain General of the fleet. His former flag officer, Captain Tabo, has been appointed to the command of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific. The scarcity and consequent high prices of food and wine are abating.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—The Central Junta have issued a decree declaring all children born of slaves after the 17th inst. free.

In the apportionment of deputies for the constituent Cortes the Spanish colonies are entitled to four representatives.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is understood that the basis agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley, for a settlement of the Alabama question, is that a mixed commission shall be formed, which will hold its sessions in London and pass upon all claims preferred by English and American citizens.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The London Times to-day, in an article on the Chinese mission, thinks that the fact that Mr. Burlingame is not a native of China will be no obstacle to his success at the Courts to which he is accredited. They will forget it if he does. If he abstains from interference with political intrigues in which China can certainly have no healthy or natural interest; if he acts as though there would be no separate national interests in Europe and America, as indeed there are not, so far as their relations with China are concerned; and if he accepts it as the primary function of his mission to discover and explain what are the best lines of trade both for China and the western countries, he will have accomplished much for China and something for the rest of the world. No State can have as personal an interest in a success of this sort as Great Britain, and none would be more willing to concur therein.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif meet on the 11th of November.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The *Etendard* asserts that Prim is intriguing to gain supreme power, but Espartero, who is daily expected in Madrid, disapproves the influence of Prim in the government, and will do his utmost to thwart his designs. The Gaulois predicts that the European Powers will soon recognize the Provisional Junta as the de facto government of Spain.

BY CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Sugar is firm at 8¼ reals. Exchange on London is strong at 13⅛@14 premium; on the United States, 60 days, in currency, firm at 25@26 discount; in gold, 60 days' sight, 2½@3 premium; short sight, 3¼@4½ premium.

It is officially announced that an encounter took place at Tunis between Spanish troops and a band of insurgents, in which the latter were defeated, and took to flight. Several were taken prisoners. The party was headed by Pedro Aquilera. All the other districts of the island are tranquil.

Advices from Hayti report bitter dissensions among the revolutionists. Generals Dominigues, Saget, and Rebecca have each been proclaimed President by their respective troops. The towns of Petit, Goane, Desaline and Geremie are in possession of Salnave, who is daily gaining strength.

The latest authentic news from Tunis announces the successful progress of the campaign against the insurgents. They appeared in that district in three or four separate bands, all under the head of Aguilera. After the defeat of the largest body they all dispersed, and are trying to reach the seashore, with the probable intention of finding ships on which to escape from the country. Troops are pursuing them in various directions.

The bands were composed of bandits, whom Captain General Lersundi's vigorous measures had driven to the mountains. There were also among them a number of persons without regular occupation, and ready for anything which promised excitement. The entire number of insurgents was about 200. The Captain General will send a man-of-war to prevent stragglers from leaving the coast.

Puerto Principe and other towns in the vicinity of the disturbance remain quiet, as the citizens are in favor of the present government. The expulsion of Santa Anna from Taboada has put an end to recruiting and other demonstrations against the Mexican government. Lersundi declared while in command that he would not permit any conspiracy in this island against a foreign government.

The weather is hot, but rainy. The city and island are healthy.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Republicans of the First Congressional district have nominated Alfred H. Wood for Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Democrat says Gov. Seymour has written a letter placing himself in the hands of the National Committee.

The Congressional Committee continued their investigation in the whisky frauds to-day. Several witnesses were examined. Mr. Binckley is still contumacious, and neglects to produce any papers or give any information. The bail of McElenry, accused of perjury in the Rollins conspiracy case, has been raised to $5000 to secure his appearance.

George Atwell, a mail messenger in the New York Post-office, was before the United States Commissioner charged with robbing the mails, and committed to answer.

Alfred Brodhead, of Hoboken, aged nineteen years, is under arrest charged with violating the person of his aunt in August last. She is said to be enciente.

The distillery of Leon A. Canler, in west Nineteenth street, was damaged to the amount of $5000 by fire to-day, caused by the bursting of a receiver.

An alleged counterfeiting establishment in Mulberry street was suppressed last night. Two arrests were made, and about $1500 in spurious fifty cent stamps and greenbacks secured.

The family of the late Nathaniel Hawthorne are about to sail for Germany to reside.

Headquarters Department of the Atlantic have, at the request of Gen. Hancock, been transferred to New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The match between the All England Eleven and a selected twenty-two cricketers of the United States terminated this afternoon, on the St. George's cricket grounds, in favor of the Eleven, in one innings, with eight runs to spare. The full score was: All England Eleven, first innings, 143; Twenty-two, first innings 70, second do. 45. This is the sixth and last match of the series, in all of which the English cricketers have won.

An international base ball match between nine English crickers, without an American base ball player, and the celebrated ex-champion Union nine, will be played on the St. George's ground on Tuesday, October 20th; after which the cricketers will leave for England.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Convention spent the greater part of this, its ninth day's session, in discussing the report of the Committee on Canons in reference to the support of the Episcopate. By a decisive vote of the Convention it was decided that, before the creation of a new diocese, provision for the maintenance of the Episcopate satisfactory to the General Convention should be provided. A motion to strike out of the Prayer Book the words in the Bishop's commission to Presbyters, "whose sins Thou dost forgive," "they are forgiven, &c.," was tabled. A feature of the session to-day was the reference to a committee a proposal to amend Canon 9th, title 1st, forbidding clergymen of other denominations to officiate in Episcopal churches. A determined attempt was made by the low church members to table the resolution, but it failed.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The little steamer Hesper, which left here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, with 400 stand of arms, which it is alleged are destined for the negroes of Arkansas, returned to this port to-day. Her officers state that while loading some twenty-five miles below here on the Mississippi side, the steam tug Nettie Jones bore in sight with a barge in tow, containing four men, disguised, who took possession of the Hesper, placing guards over the pilot and engineer, then cut the boat loose and steamed up the river.

The boxes containing the arms and ammunition were broken open, and the arms thrown into the river. After thus disposing of the arms, the party re-embarked and started back up the river. In attempting to go through the shute she grounded. The party then went ashore and took to the woods. It is said that the party seized the tug below Fort Pickering soon after the Hesper had left this port. The affair causes great excitement here.

From Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 16.—The City Hall was packed with a splendid audience to hear Stockett Matthews, who spoke for two hours and a quarter. His delineation of the character of Grant, and vindication of "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" of the south were greeted with repeated rounds of applause. Colonel Matthews goes to assist in the canvass of New Jersey.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Swapping Horses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

There is no doubt that the proposition to put a new Democratic ticket in the field is received with favor both by the President and Chief Justice Chase.

The Intelligencer's editorial favoring the movement was inspired from the White House, and enough is known of the character of the gentlemen gathered at the residence of the Chief Justice last night to make it certain that they would not entirely eschew a discussion of so congenial a subject.

Hancock has had enough of Democratic blandishments, and says that their defeat is now certain whatever they may do.

Rosecrans says it is too late for a change of front; that the party has fallen irretrievably into the hands of the rebels, and must suffer the consequences.

Montgomery Blair says the mistake was in not putting Frank at the head of the ticket.

The Richmond Dispatch, of yesterday, has an editorial article hinting at a change of candidates, and intimating that if the New York Convention had nominated Chase he could have been elected.

Shipwreck.

Information has been received from the United States Consul at Manila of the total loss of the ship Audonbon, of Boston, on the Island of Conegidor, at the entrance of the harbor of Manilla. The captain and crew were saved.

Mr. Colfax.

Speaker Colfax left this evening for New York, thence to Indiana.

Indian Affairs.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Taylor has returned from Chicago, where he has been attending the Indian Peace Commission.

Postage Stamps.

Butler & Carpenter, bank note engravers, of Philadelphia, have filed at the Post-office Department a strong protest against the award of the contract for postage stamps to the National Bank Note Company, of New York. They allege that the award has been made to the highest instead of to them, the lowest bidders, and that the government will therefore be called upon to pay 8½ cents per thousand, or $30,000 per annum, or $120,000 for four years, more to the National Bank Note Company than it would have been required to pay Butler & Carpenter for the same supplies.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—There was a large meeting here this evening to hear Hon. John Quincy Adams speak. In the course of his speech Mr. Adams said, if Grant is elected it will not be as bad for the south as many here appear to think. That they should remember, however, above all things, that whether they like it or not, they could do nothing. They could not again go to war. Where would they get munitions, or even banners. The policy of the south is peace.

The north desires assurances that slavery will not be re-established, neither in its old form nor yet as a punishment for crime, and there must be perfect freedom of speech. Then, but not until then, can there be perfect reconstruction. He added that all cause for bad feeling between the north and south had passed away, and he hoped that soon Massachusetts and South Carolina would again stand side by side as brothers and friends, as they had in the days of the Revolution.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Oct. 16.—The Democratic Executive Committee issued an address to-day, denying the charge that they will re-enslave the negroes, and promising to protect them in all their rights.

The Republicans fired a salute and held a public meeting last night, in honor of the Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

ATLANTA, Oct. 16.—The Constitution deprecates the suggestion for a change of standard-bearers, adheres to the principles and policy of the party, and urges a vigorous prosecution of the canvass. It charges Belmont and the World with lukewarmness, and an effort to sell out to the bondholders, and calls for a change in the head of the National Executive Committee.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 16.—The steamers George Leary, Lady of the Lake and Eolus, having on board about two thousand delegates of the Commercial Convention, passed here for the Capes at noon, and returned. They were received on the wharf and welcomed by Gen. Barry, and passed inside the fort. A review of the troops was had, and various points of interest visited, especially Jeff. Davis' former quarters. The party returned to Norfolk at three o'clock this afternoon.

Art Items.

—The New York *Herald* furnishes the following information about Houdon's statue of Washington:—

"Eight years ago the Committee on Arts and Sciences, under a report to the Common Council of this city, recommended the purchase, for the adornment of the City Hall, of a copy in bronze of the Houdon statue of George Washington. Before the report could be acted upon, the breaking out of the war diverted the attention of our people to other and more pressing matters than art, and, moreover, the owner and artificer of the copy (the late W. J. Hubard) was then living in Virginia, with which State all communication had been broken off. The work itself—which had been brought to this city with the view of offering it to the municipal authorities—was never returned, but still remains here awaiting the disposal of Mr. Hubard's representatives. It is now proposed, in default of the acquisition of so fine a work by the corporation, to purchase it for the Park by private subscription; and it is not doubted that when our citizens shall have made themselves acquainted with the surpassing merits of Houdon's statue and this bronze *facsimile* the money will be cheerfully supplied. With the desire of contributing to the accomplishment of this end we have a few words to say of the sculptor, the original statue in marble, and the replica which the citizens of New York have now a most fortunate opportunity of securing. Nicholas Houdon was one of the most eminent sculptors of France, and was in the height of his fame at the time that he was chosen by Mr. Jefferson to execute for the State of Virginia a statue of her greatest son, the *pater patriæ*. Houdon had shown in his ideal works the highest constructive genius, but his supreme excellence was in the exactitude and fidelity of his delineations of form. He reproduced in marble with the most wonderful accuracy any living model that was submitted to him, and in the working out of details he had no equal in his day. From a single block of marble he carved a human skeleton, which is now to be seen in one of the museums of Paris, and which is not to be distinguished from the natural skeletons that surround it. In the vestibule of the Theatre Francais, in the Palais Royal, the visitor sees his sitting statue of Voltaire, a work so instinct with life, so wonderfully *verisimilar* in the mocking smile that sat always on the lips of the philosopher of Ferney, that it looks as if the living subject had been suddenly turned into stone. Mr. Jefferson, who had been commissioned by the State of Virginia to select an artist to commemorate in sculpture the greatness of Washington, recognized at once in this one trait of Houdon—his marvellous truthfulness—what was, above all things, wanted in the important work to be done. Idealization of the commanding figure of Washington was not wanted. To reproduce his majestic presence, to represent him as he moved among men, to hand him down in form and semblance as he was, not in Roman toga, not as a mythical hero, not as a demi-god, but wearing the habiliments of his time, and as a republican citizen of America, this was what the sculptor should do, and this Houdon, alone of all sculptors, could do most successfully. Accordingly his services were secured, and he came at once to Mount Vernon, and there, from careful study of his illustrious model he made the statute which now stands in the Capitol at Richmond, and which has commanded, for more than eighty years, the admiration of all who have visited that city. Thirteen years ago the late W. J. Hubard, himself eminent as an artist, obtained permission of the Legislature of Virginia to make copies of this statue in bronze. He erected a foundry at Richmond, and from moulds carefully taken of the whole figure produced three copies. One of these was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies at Lexington, Virginia, on the 4th of July, 1856, when Henry A. Wise delivered an oration before the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. The second was purchased by the State of North Carolina. The third is that which it is now proposed to purchase for the Park. All these copies are exact and faithful reproductions in metal of the original marble. It will be admitted on all hands that the Central Park should not be wanting in a statue of Washington. It is positively certain that Houdon's is the best representation of Washington ever made, and that none so good can possibly be made hereafter. Moreover, experience has shown that for the open air bronze statuary is preferable to marble. The equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome has come down to us in excellent preservation from the age of the Cæsars, while the marble nymphs that decorate the gardens of the Roman nobility have crumbled under an exposure of two centuries. The bronze copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, now offered for the Park, can be purchased for one half the cost of an original commission, and we trust that the disinterested proposal to have the Houdon Washington erected on some fine site of our magnificent pleasure ground may meet with public favor."

—Victor Nehlig is working up a large and interesting scriptural subject entitled "Paul before Festus, and Agrippa and Wife." The principal figures, Festus, Agrippa and wife are upon a tribune formed by the portico of the palace; on either side of them are massive columns which support the overhanging roof. Paul stands before his judges in the attitude of speaking, with his right arm raised and giving utterance to his noble defense, to wit:—"I think myself happy, King Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews," etc. Paul is surrounded by figures of centurions, and Lictors bearing the fasces, and Roman citizens. The group sitting in judgment is supported by members of the court, senators, and priests. Bernice, the wife of Agrippa, is a figure drawn in the voluptuous type of Oriental beauty, clothed in a gorgeous flowing robe which falls in graceful lines about her person. Of the figures, that of Paul expresses dignity and earnestness; and those of the judges are in the attitude of attention, and in the person of Agrippa is fully expressed the force of the memorable words which he utters at the conclusion of Paul's defense:—"Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." The dresses have been closely studied by the artist, and the figures are grandly grouped and full of action, and are drawn and modelled with a studied knowledge of the human form in all its nobility of living and breathing life. Mr. Nehlig's cartoon of the "Rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas" is now to be worked up by the artist in color. The design for the picture is a grand one, and tells the story in a spirited manner.

—H. C. Bispham has just finished a new picture entitled "The Roman Wine Cart." The scene is on the Campagna, and the cart, drawn by sturdy oxen, has been halted by the driver at a wayside well. The landscape is simply a reminiscence of the Campagna, its background a range of mountains known as Genaro. The cart is of the Roman fashion a vehicle in use during the time when Rome governed the world, and has been handed down without improvement or modification to the present day. The patient cattle, with their wide-extended horns, are drawn with judgment, and broadly painted, and the old car with its driver clad in skins, who sits perched upon the seat with an ancient umbrella-like covering to protect him from the rays of the sun, is as true in its rendering of the cart of ages ago as it is of its modern prototype. At the side of the fountain a woman is standing, and a dog in the roadway finishes the tableau. The mountains in the background are of a purplish hue, tender in color, and harmonizing with the sky, which is of that luminous texture, in color, a pale orange near the mountain tops, and as it ascends assuming a mellow blue tone. Mr. Bispham paints broadly, and his rendering is strong and effective.

—A few evenings ago several critics and art *connoisseurs* met in the parlors of the Fifth avenue gallery, New York, to enjoy a "private view" of a new picture by Mr. Jerome Thompson, entitled "Home, Sweet Home," which is now on public exhibition at that place. The picture is intended as a companion for the "Old Oaken Bucket," of which so many chromos have been sold. The two pictures are similar in design, treatment, and effect. The latest picture represents a rural scene in which a small one-story house in the middle foreground is the most prominent object. The projecting old-fashioned bakeoven, the small windows, and the thatched roof give the house a homelike aspect, which is enhanced by the surroundings—bee-hives on the left, common flowers and garden plants in front, a little orchard on the right, and a stable in the rear. In the distance, on the bank of the river which bends around into the right foreground, are seen the steeples and prominent buildings of a considerable town. An old lady and child are in front of the house. A chromo of the picture has been made.

—Mr. S. R. Guy has on his easel a small figure-picture called "The Morning Glory," which represents a young golden-haired girl, who has got up at early dawn to pick the 'morning glories" on the trellises of a verandah. She stands in her white nightgown, which is partly held up in her left hand, while her right is reached out for one of the flowers. The large, finely-veined leaves which cover one side of the verandah contrast with the cool grey morning light which pervades the picture. "Looking for the Light" is another picture which is nearly completed. It gives an ideal head and bust of a child looking upward, with hands clasped together, at the beams of light which come in through an unseen opening and struggle with the dark shadows all around the background of the picture.

—Several statues are under way or projected in England and on the Continent:—One of Lord Clyde, in Glasgow, the work of J. Foley; one in Birmingham, of James Watt; one in Carlisle, of the late Earl of Carlisle; one of Napoleon I, in Grenoble; an equestrian statue of Charlemagne, in Liege; one of Charles XII, of Sweden, in Stockholm, and one of Greuze, the painter, in Tourus, his native town.

BANK REPORTS.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,175,964 93
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500 000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	81 949,108 03
Legal-Tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	897,604 00	
National Bank Notes	11,4 7 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	16 046 50	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other Banks	288,941 56	723,944 06
Expenses and Taxes		23,448 33
Total		$2 636 498 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1 000 000 00
Circulation	417,000 00
Deposits	1,203 443 96
Profit and Loss	75,554 46
Total	$2,636 498 42

10 6 tuths 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

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Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

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ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.

Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuthsam

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.

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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE.

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CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT"

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

NEW DRESDEN ENAMEL

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

3 18] FREE GALLERY

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts (entrance on Greene), NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21, 1868. (P. O. BOX 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, and shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt, Fort Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbor; Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Forts Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of

79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 457,053 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,360 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 311,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,562 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,434 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms, cash, ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., Indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned Ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
Major of Ordnance.

9 24 4w

CHOICE MULES, ETC., AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, October 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, the following stock and unserviceable quartermaster stores, to wit:—

40 choice Mules, 9 Horses,
200 Army Wagons, 6 Carts,
6 two-horse do., 80 Wagon Wheels,
1 Spring do., 50 Ambulance do.,
1 Hand-cart, 28 Saddles, assorted,
10,000 lbs. assorted Iron, 300 lbs. H. S. Nails,
15,000 lbs. Steel, 3393 Grain Sacks,
1000 lbs. cast steel.

Spades, Axes, Shovels, Tools, Stoves and Pipe, Buckets, etc. etc.

Cart, Ambulance, and Mule Harness.

Attention is particularly called to this lot of Mules which are only sold for want of use.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M.,
Acting Depot Quartermaster.

10 8 3t

AUCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1868.

Will be offered at public auction, at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. about:—

380,000 pounds Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

The attention of hotel and boarding-house keepers is called to it, as it is capable of making an excellent soup. Livery-stable owners and stock-raisers are also requested to examine it. Terms, cash in Government funds. Samples can be seen at any time at the place of sale, the Monument lot, on Fourteenth street, or at the office of the undersigned.

10 13 6t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 29, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., October 21, 1868, for TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND STORES from Charleston S. C., to Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Alaska, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida.

Bids should be for through rates from Charleston to each point, and also rates from one point to another.

All stores shipped will be classified and paid for according to the Government classification.

This contract to remain in force for one year.

The usual requirements for bids will be exacted.

Proposals should be in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

R. SAXTON,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and Q. M., U. S. A.,
10 14 6t Chief Q. M. Dep't. of the South.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $3 50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 50 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in abstock and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 50.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No 628 ARCH Street.

9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

God Glorified in the Heart.

Lovelier to look upon than any garden of owers is the heart which God has beautified ith salvation. More beautiful than any mate- al things are the adornings of Christian haracter. These flowers of grace, exotics om the heavenly paradise, made by the Holy pirit's influence to bloom here below, do uch to make an Eden wherever our sin-pol- uted atmosphere is perfumed by their sweet- ess or our waste wilderness gladdened by heir beauty. Wherever a spot of earth smiles ith flowers, especially wherever the desert lossoms with the rose, there we look with un- ring pleasure. And wherever in the world the eauty of Christ is seen in sinners saved—herever among Satan's thorns one of the aviour's lilies grow—wherever is shed the fra- rance of the rose of Sharon—wherever a man ke Enoch walks with God—wherever a home cheered by Christian joyousness—wherever a ommunity of believers adorn the doctrines of e Gospel—there God's eye rests with delight. 'Cheyne beautifully remarks that Bethany was illed in heaven "the town of Mary and her ister Martha."

God is glorified in His people more than in l His works of nature. "The heavens declare e glory of God, and the firmament showeth s handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, d night unto night showeth knowledge." t nature's praise is either silent or inarticu- te; while the new heart sings forth its glad- ss not only audibly and distinctly but thank- lly, and the loveliness of grace manifests elf in God-glorifying actions.—*Sunday School nes.*

Resist Beginnings.

The trees of the forest held a solemn parlia- ent, wherein they consulted of the innumera- e wrongs which the axe had done them; there re they enacted that no tree should hereafter d the axe wood for a handle, "on pain of ng cut down." The axe travels up and down e forest, begs wood of the cedar, oak, ash, n, even of the poplar; not one would lend m a chip. At last he desired so much as ould serve him to cut down the briers and shes, alleging that those shrubs did suck ay the juice of the ground, hinder the growth d obscure the glory of the fair and goodly es. Hereon they were content to afford him much. When he had gotten his handle, he down themselves too.

These be the subtle reaches of sin; give it but ittle advantage on fair promise to remove the ubles and it will cut down thy soul also. erefore resist beginnings; trust it not in the st. Consider a sin, as indeed it is, a crucify of Christ; wilt thou say, I may crucify Christ ttle? I may scourge His flesh, wound His e, pierce His heart, a little. What man who es the Lord Jesus would either say it or do Consider thy falling into sin; wilt thou say, nay break my neck a little? Consider it a ting thyself into unquenchable fire; wilt thou , I may burn my soul and body a little? As dering we think the least misery too great, so ning let us think the least iniquity too great. *Thomas Adams.*

Do Christian Missions Pay?

Another satisfactory reply to this oft-repeated estion is given by the *Christian Instructor*. e group of islands called Samoa by the ives and Navigators' Islands on many maps, s a population of 34,700. They were first ited by missionaries of the London Society 1836, though Mr. Williams and some Tahitian chers were there a few years earlier. Now whole nation professes Christianity; a third the population can read; 5000 adults have n received into church fellowship, and 4000 re are candidates for the same privilege. tributions for the support of native teachers ount to $10,000, and $5000 in cash are con- uted annually to the London Missionary iety. Where commerce was before unknown export trade of some $25,000 now exists. uch a glorious work as this has been accom- hed by Christians. "Therefore, my beloved hren, be ye steadfast and immovable, always unding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch e know that your labor is not in vain in the d."

Increase of Light.

d Master Brookes says, "If you only have dle light, bless God for it, and He will give starlight; when you have got starlight, se God for it and He will give you moonlight; n you have got moonlight, rejoice in it and will give you sunlight; and when you have sunlight praise Him still more, and He will e the light of your sun as the light of seven s, for the Lord Himself shall be the light of r spirit."

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. W. Griswold Doane, of Albany, York, has received the unanimous call of estry of St. Mark's Church, in this city, to me rector of the parish.

W. G. Stewart, late a deacon of the Protes- Episcopal Church in the diocese of Vir- a, has been formally deposed by the Bishop nat State.

The Rev. Joseph I. Elsegood has resigned rectorship of Trinity Church, Easton, Pa., r an incumbency of more than seventeen rs.

Mr. E. Capers, formerly an officer in the federate army, has been ordained deacon by op Davis, of South Carolina.

The Bishop of Ohio has displaced from the istry Mr. J. W. Cracraft, late a presbyter of diocese.

BAPTIST.

The following are Baptist propositions from "Short Method," by Dr. Riscox:—

The Bible is our only guide, source of wledge, and standard of authority in mat- of religion. Whatever is taught in the ptures is to be believed: whatever is there ned, is to be obeyed. And what is there her enjoined nor taught, is not to be im- d on the faith or conscience of any man as religious obligation.

The right of private judgment in the inter- ation of the Scriptures. Every man has the t to read and explain the Bible for himself. g responsible to God alone for the correct rpretation of the sacred word.

Freedom of conscience. Every one has the t to hold such religious opinions as he may ve the Bible teaches, without hindrance or ation from any; so long as he does not in- e upon or interfere with the rights and leges of others by so doing.

Liberty of speech. All men possess the t not only to believe but also to profess declare openly, and without fear or harm, ever religious opinions they may entertain, ided they are not contrary to common lity.

The right of worship. Every man has a t to worship God according to the dictates is own conscience and the word of God, as nderstands it, without hindrance or molesta- n; so long as he does not injure or interfere the rights of others.

Civil governments, rulers, and magistrates o be respected, and in all temporal matters, contrary to conscience and the word of God, are to be obeyed. But they have no jurisdiction in spiritual concerns, and have no right of dictation, control, or interference in matters of religious faith and godliness; but are in duty bound to protect all citizens in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their religious privileges.

7. The Christian Church is independent of all hun an authority, and under law to Christ alone. It neither ought nor of right can have any organic connection with the State; and for kings, princes, or priests to claim headship over it is a usurpation of Divine prerogatives and treason against God.

8. None but regenerated persons ought to be, or properly can be, members of the Church of Christ, which is a spiritual body and separate from the world.

9. Pastors are not to be imposed upon churches, nor taken from them, without their consent; but are to be chosen by them without constraint, as by free men in Christ, who have a right to the choice of their religious teachers.

10. Christ is the only lawgiver in His Church. Consequently the churches cannot make laws for themselves, but only execute those which He has given. Nor can any man, or body of men, legislate for the Church. The New Testament alone is its statute book, by which, without change, the body of Christ is to govern itself.

—The Baptist Church at Doylestown, Pa. (the Rev. William Wood pastor), have commenced the erection of a new meeting-house, from designs prepared by David S. Gendell, of this city, architect. The new structure will be in the Italian style of architecture, two stories high, built of bricks and rough cast. The size is 46 feet 6 inches by 90 feet 6 inches, exclusive of campanile (tower) on the front

—Rev. Jabez Ferris, late of Stamford, Conn., has accepted the call of the Manayunk Church to become their pastor, and has entered on his labors.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Norris Square, or Ninth United Presbyterian Church of this city, of which the Rev. James Crowe is pastor, was formally opened and dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath, the 4th inst. The services were conducted by the pastor, and Revs. Mr. Kinnear, of Ireland, Drs. Cooper and Dales, and Rev. Dr. McAuley and Mr. Gailey of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. At the close of each service, morning, afternoon, and evening, a collection was taken up to help liquidate the debt. The pastor stated that the cost of the building as it stood was $18,600, and of this sum $12,600 had been paid, leaving a debt of $6000 on the building. The collections during the day footed up almost $3000, leaving now a debt of only $3000 on this beautiful and commodious church.

—On the 30th of August the Arbuckle Church, West Virginia, a new and beautiful little chapel, was dedicated to the worship of God. Services conducted by the Rev. B. B. Blair. This house, which is an offspring of the mother church at Buffalo, is at once an ornament to the neighborhood and a monument to the enterprise of one of the most zealous elders in the Valley of Kanawha.

—The Westminster Church of Utica, N. Y. (Dr. Fisher's), are moving in the matter of a church edifice for their mission enterprise in the eastern part of the city. The foundations are already being laid, and it is intended to put up a building to cost about $12,000, so constructed that it may easily be enlarged when necessary for the future wants of the congregation.

—God has greatly blessed Midway congregation (Clarendon district), South Carolina. Twenty-nine have professed their faith in Christ, and were added to the church. Some of those received into the communion of the church are heads of families; others young men and women; and others again members of the sabbath School and Bible class.

—Mr. Stephen G. Hopkins, a son of Professor S. M. Hopkins, of Auburn Theological Seminary, a licentiate of Cayuga Presbytery, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Corry, Pennsylvania. Corry is a young city, of seven or eight thousand people, situated on the borders of the oil region.

—Mr. William Getty, of this city, was nominated for Moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod of New York, at its late session at Broadalbin, New York. It was an unusual feature to nominate a ruling elder for this office. He lacked but a few votes of being elected.

—On the 22d of August the Rev. Messrs. J. C. Brown and B. B. Blair organized a Presbyterian church at Coalsmouth, a growing town on the Kanawha river. About twenty members were enrolled, and two elders and two deacons elected and installed.

—The *Christian Observer* learns that the session in Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, opened on the 14th of September, "with more than twenty students; several others are expected. Of those now here eight will finish the course this year."

—The Rev. J. G. McKee, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Mission at Nashville, Tenn., died on Sabbath, the 27th of September, at Harshaville, Ohio.

—The Rev. H. F. Stewart, of Jamestown, Pennsylvania, who not long since entered upon that charge, has been called away by death.

—The First United Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, has given a call to the Rev. John Kinnear, of the Presbyterian Church, Ireland, now visiting this country.

—A new Presbyterian church edifice on Berkeley street, Boston, Mass., has been commenced by the Rev. Dr. Blaikie's society.

GERMAN REFORMED.

—In 1818 the German Reformed Church had but a single congregation in this city, which worshipped in the church in Race street, below Fourth. Upon the introduction of the English language, the German portion of the congregation left, and in 1819 erected the church in St. John street, below Green, of which Dr. H. S. Bibighaus was pastor for over a quarter of a century. In 1851 this congregation commenced colonizing, and since that time six other German congregations were organized in various parts of the city. The first was in Howard street, above Thompson; the second, Zion Church, in Sixth street, above Girard avenue. The membership of the latter is 700, whilst the mother congregation, Salems, in St. John street, numbers more than twice as many members.

—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Muncie, the Rev. C. E. Kuester took a letter of dismission, to unite with the Indiana Classis of the Western German Reformed Synod.

METHODIST.

—At the opening of the Nevada Conference, Bishop Scott said:—During his former stay, ten years ago, he could only secure the use of a vacant hall as a preaching place. Now we have here six churches, erected at an average cost of $14 166·66 each, and ten parsonages, at an average cost of $975 each—the total church property valuation being $94,750. Ten years ago there was no Sunday School in this region. Now there are 21 schools, 121 officers and teachers, and 877 members.

—The Rev. O. W. Landreth, appointed at the last session of the Philadelphia Conference to Christiana, Delaware Circuit, has withdrawn from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and united with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—The Rev. J. Knox, the widely known fruit-grower, has arranged and neatly fitted up a chapel, in one of the buildings on his fruit farm on the hill above Birmingham, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

UNITARIAN.

—A Unitarian Convention was sitting in New York this week, side by side with the great Council of the Episcopal Church. It had little to do in any practical way, so it set about amending the constitution of the body, adopted some years ago, and amended it in a way which we commend to those who are clamoring for doctrinal liberty. The article adopted is as follows:—

"Article 9. To secure the largest unity of spirit and the widest co-operation, it is hereby understood that all declarations of this Conference including the preamble and constitution, are expressions only of its majority committing in no degree those who object to them and dependent wholly for their effect upon the consent they command on their own merits from the churches here represented, or belonging within the circle of our fellowship."

A constitution is only the opinion of the majority; the minority may believe as its members please. What a rope of sand such a constitution must be! Dr. Bellows spoke warmly against the amendment as "an attempt to shake off Christianity," intimated that he would hereafter have to take a "solitary way;" but came back afterwards, and said that he was ready to go with them to the end of the way. But is not this the logical result of the effort to establish a "creedless" religion? Unitarianism has gone to seed in liberal Christianity.—*Presbyterian.*

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. G. Bassler, President of the General Council, and Director of the Farm School at Zelionople, Pennsylvania, died on the evening of the 3d inst., having been in feeble health for some time.

—The chair of the Professor of the German language in Pennsylvania College, vacated by the resignation of Professor Wilkin, has been temporarily supplied by the appointment of the Rev. William Notz, Ph. D.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The New Bethel Mission of Plymouth Church, situated on Hicks street, near Fulton, Brooklyn, was formally opened on a late Sabbath afternoon, a large attendance of ladies, gentlemen, and children connected with the mission being present.

—The Rev. Frank Russell, late of the Hartford Theological Seminary, has accepted a call to the church recently organized by American residents at Hilo, Sandwich Islands, at a salary of $1000 in gold, and a parsonage.

—The Congregationalists have nearly completed a new church a few steps from Congress Hall, in Saratoga, New York. It is a plain but neat sanctuary, which will seat about 700.

—Mr. W. E. C. Wright, a graduate of Oberlin and Union Seminary, was ordained as pastor of the Plymouth church, in this city, October 1; sermon by the Rev. W. B. Brown, of Newark.

—The Trustees of the Theological Institute at Hartford, Conn., have placed the salaries of the four Professors and of the Financial Secretary at $2500 each.

MORAVIAN.

—Fifty acres of land, unincumbered by any condition, has been given to the Moravian Church at New Dorp, Staten Island, by Commodore Vanderbilt.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 12 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 1 00, and 9·00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	4·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and Message delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	9·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·25 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·20 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·40 P. M., 4·00 P. M. and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·0 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·00 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 1 P.M	Saturday, Oct. 17, 5 P.M
Sunday, Oct. 18, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.	
Monday, Oct. 19, 1½ P.M	Monday, Oct. 19, 5½ P.M
Tuesday, " 20, 2½ P.M	Tuesday, " 20, don't go
Wed'day, " 21, 3 P.M	Wed'day, " 21, 7 A.M
Thursday " 22, 3 P.M	Thursday, " 22, 8 A.M
Friday, " 23, don't go	Friday, " 23, 9 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The elegant steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 6 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 12 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch a-Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 16th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 13

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer ANWRIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 19 3 tf

COAL.

E. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 814 WALNUT Street. 9

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

6 17 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·00 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, leaving Bethlehem at 11·05 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3 15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 6·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 6·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....4·25

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00

At 3 30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11 30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·40, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 36 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot,

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 8 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·3', and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 13tf

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave depot corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·40 A. M., 1·00, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·40 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail 9·35 A. M., Express 2·25 P. M., Express 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8tf H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets' Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 45 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, and returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00 and 5·00 P.M., passing Reading at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE BYRNES MURDER.—*Continuation of the Adjourned Coroner's Investigation.*—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Coroner Daniels resumed his inquest into the circumstances attending the fatal shooting of the two brothers, Christopher and Edward Byrnes, on the evening of Tuesday last, election day. The following additional evidence was elicited:—

John Maloney, living rear of No. 109 Union street, testified—Was on the corner of Third and Monroe streets about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night; walked up the street; saw two or three men on the other side; one of them said "I've shot the ——;" couldn't recognize the man; afterwards saw Christopher Byrnes at Fourth and Stanley streets; a crowd of boys was around; heard four pistol shots.

Thomas Melville, living at No. 611 Gilford street, testified—Heard from Powell that Pollock took his revolver from his pocket while sleeping; afterwards saw Pollock going up the street; didn't hear the shooting; went to Pollock and asked him for the pistol; he said that he hadn't it; this happened before the shooting; afterwards Pollock gave the pistol back to Powell, after the shooting.

Francis Peters, living No. 313 South Second street, testified—Was standing on Monroe street, between Third and Fourth; saw Holt, Pollock and the two Byrnes pass by together; Holt asked me to come and take a drink; we went to Fourth and Monroe streets and got a drink; came out the same corner; saw a man on the other side fire three shots; he then ran down Fourth street; saw Pollock fire three shots; he was the man I meant; didn't see Holt shoot anybody; was not standing with the party, but was not far away; they had a fuss in the tavern; I came out ahead of them; Pollock then ran across the street and shot three times; three or four shots were fired altogether; Pollock ran down Fourth street; afterwards Holt and myself went down town; on the way down heard Holt say, "I've killed two of the ——"; Holt was drunk.

Mary House, living in rear of No. 736 S. Fourth street, testified—Was sitting on the step; saw a row at the beer saloon; afterwards heard three shots fired; never saw the men before; can't say who they were; heard afterwards that the men were shot.

John Torrence, living at No. 327 Stanley street, testified—Passed the beer place about 10 minutes before the shooting commenced; saw Pollock there; this was about quarter before 10 o'clock; know nothing more.

James Jeffries, living in the rear of No. 325 German street, testified—Was at the corner of Fourth and German streets; heard some men ye ling; afterwards heard four shots fired; ran up the street and saw a man lying on the pavement; saw a man with light pants on standing in the street; he was the man who did the shooting; he was on the other side of the car track when he shot; he fired towards the crowd at the beer saloon; he was a short man; can't identify the accused.

John Downey, living at No. 1003 S. Front street, testified—On the evening in question I was at Third and Monroe streets; saw Holt coming down Monroe street with a smaller man dressed in a light colored suit; as they turned the corner Holt shouted "Hurrah for Fox;" a few moments afterwards heard that the Byrnes were shot; helped to carry one of the bodies to the Horse House; was a square off when the shooting took place; know nothing about the shooting.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Christopher and Edward Byrnes came to their death from gunshot wounds at the hands of James Pollock and Samuel Holt, on the night of October 13, 1868, on Fourth street, between Monroe and Stanley.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Directors of the Mercantile Library Company met on Friday evening, for the purpose of reorganizing, in conformity with the lately amended charter. Hereafter the Board is to consist of eighteen members, to be arranged in three classes, one class to be elected each year. The following persons drew the lot for the first class, and their term of office will expire at the next election in February, viz.:—Messrs. J. C. Grubb, E. K. Stevenson, J. E. Weimer, S. E. Harlan, Edward Taylor, and C. M. Taylor. Messrs. John Lardner, O. H. Wilson, W. A. Rolin, J. G. Barnwell, A. S. Letchworth, and John H. Watt constitute the second class, and will serve till February, 1870. Messrs. A. I. Fish, W. D. Gemmill, Oliver Evans, Richard Wood, T. Morris Perot, and Edward Bains form the third class, and will retain office until February, 1871. An election for officers was held, which resulted as follows, viz.:—T. Morris Perot, President; O. H. Wilson, Vice-President; John Lardner, Recording Secretary; A. I. Fish, Corresponding Secretary; and A. S. Letchworth, Treasurer.

This organization of the Board in conformity with the demands of the altered circumstances of the institution seems to be universally acquiesced in, and is to be taken as a pledge of the early accomplishment of the great enterprise now in hand. The work upon the new building is rapidly going forward, and with proper co-operation of the members and friends of the institution the library will soon be transferred to more convenient and spacious apartments than have ever been provided for any mercantile library in the country. It is quite in keeping with the reputation that Philadelphia has had for intelligence and liberality, that its most extensively used library should be thus generously provided for.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—About two o'clock this morning a man named John Hock, who keeps a public house at No. 440 St John street, had an altercation with his wife, Francisca Hock. He attacked her in a savage manner and put her out of the house, closing the door on her. Finding she could not gain admittance, she proceeded to the police station and enlisted the services of Sergeant Murray and two other officers. They went to the house and demanded admittance, which was refused them. As they were turning from the house, Hock opened the second story window, with a double-barrel shotgun in his hand. He discharged one load, which took effect in his wife's body and neck in twenty-five or thirty different places. Her wounds, however, are not dangerous. The officers effected an entrance, when Hock applied the muzzle of the gun to his head and fired the remaining barrel, carrying away the entire left side of his face. He was removed to the Hospital, and is not expected to recover. Whisky was the cause. Hock having eaten but little for the last eight days, and drinking continually.

THE SNOW.—This morning the weather was decidedly wintry. The clouds lowered and the winds blew. Up to 11 o'clock the sun made futile efforts to penetrate the gloomy canopy which hung overhead. People shivered beneath overcoats, and blue noses were plenty. Once or twice the snowy flakes descended, making little urchins think of sleds and Christmas. It was the first snow of the season, and if the old beldame's prophecy have aught of truth, as it came down on the 17th of the month, we will have seventeen snows during the winter. A nice prospect!

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Last evening the friends of temperance assembled in large numbers at the Rev. Dr. Shepherd's church. Hiram Ward presided, and opened the proceedings by making an address on the subject of temperance. Addresses were also made by Thomas M. Coteman, Esq., Rev. Dr. Shepherd, and others. A large number of ladies were present. These meetings have accomplished a great amount of good, a large number of persons having signed the pledge through the efforts here made.

GIVEN TO A WORTHY OBJECT.—Mr. Anthony T. Brown, who is a Republican, bet with Mr. Logue that Hector Tyndale would be elected Mayor of the city, the losing party to play an organ in front of his residence from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., on Thursday last. Mr. Brown complied with the agreement, seating himself in front of his house, at the northwest corner of Third and Catharine streets. He placed a money-box on the organ and collected $10 70, which he handed over to Lieutenant Connelly, to be applied to the relief of the widow of Officer Young.

DIED.—On election day, Pierce Lacey, residing in Harmony court, off of Sixth street, below Pine, and Felix Dorsey, who resides in Gothic street, engaged in a friendly tussle, in which Lacey was thrown to the pavement, striking his head. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died this morning at eight o'clock. Dorsey, on learning the fact, proceeded to Alderman White's office and gave himself up. He was committed to await the Coroner's investigation. Dorsey is a boss drayman, and bears a very good character.

NATIONAL TOPICS.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage announced to his congregation last Sunday night that he would on the two following Sabbath evenings speak of the duties of Christian men in this national crisis.

THE RETURN JUDGES.—These gentlemen met this morning, and completed their labors of signing the certificates of election for the successful candidates in the election of Tuesday last.

AID FOR THE WIDOW OF JAMES YOUNG.—The following sums have been received in aid of the widow of Policeman Young, residing at No. 760 South Nineteenth street. Further donations are solicited. They can be left with J. M. Maris, No. 711 Market street; Daniel Haddock, Jr., Nos. 438 and 440 Market street; James C. Hand, Nos. 614 and 616 Market street; and at the offices of the *North American*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Press*, *Evening Bulletin*, and EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Union League	$100 00	Received from Jacob Riegel & Co.'s store	$16 30
Harmanus Neff	5 00	J. Kisterbock	3 50
John C. Davis	5 00	Cash	1 00
Thos. C. Hand	5 00	John T. Lewis	10 00
Cash	2 00	E. S. Freed ey	5 00
Geo. J. Gross	5 00	3 Republicans	14 00
Augustus Heaton	10 00	W. M	4 00
G. F. Wardle	1 00	J. M., 1st pre 1st ward	2 00
L. A. Godey	10 00	W. Haddock, Jr	10 00
J. Nichols	10 00	John W. Field	10 00
Wm. Elliott	10 00	Edw'd C. Knight	10 00
Cash	1 00	Daniel Smith, Jr	10 00
Edward E. Law	5 00	John Haseltine	5 00
Subscriptions through W. C. Woerwag	30 00	W. B. Haseltine	5 00
Geo. Hood	5 00	Edward Gratz	5 00
Henry C. Baird	5 00	John Rice	5 00
Mrs. S. A. F	5 00	S. W. Bailey	5 00
T. B	25 00	Charles D. Reed	5 00
Samuel Croft	10 00	Henry C. Potter	5 00
J. M. Maris	25 00	John Eisenbrey Jr	5 00
B	10 00	W. S. Smith	5 00
J. G. Hand & Co	25 00	A. R. Chambers	5 00
J. P. Steiner	5 00	B. B. Cravcroft	2 00
George S. Pepper	5 00	Thomas W. Moore	5 00
S. P. O. C	5 00	James S. Smith	5 00
T. T. F	10 00	One in affliction	50
Cash	1 00	A child's mite box	15
David Wiley	5 00	Cash	19 66
W. J. Pollock	10 00	R. B. Brinton	2 00
Total			$528 10

JAMES C. HAND, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17 1868

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Andreas Armies and John H. Madison were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Hibbler, charged with mutiny. Mr. W. H. Gilpin for the defense.

B. F. Norton being sworn, testified—I am captain of the brig Frank E. Allen; I shipped my crew in Portland, Me., on June 29, to sail to Cuba; we first went to Machalas, Maine; after being there a number of days Madison deserted, and was hid away several days; as I was about to sail he was brought back by a civil officer; after leaving port I gave orders to keep a good lookout; I found them lying down, neglecting their duty; I gave my mates orders to keep them on their feet during dark weather; Mr. Madison said he could not keep on his feet; my boy kept watch for me while I was below; Mr. Rolf, my second mate found fault, saying he was in charge of the deck; I told him I could not permit him to speak to me in that manner, when he attacked me and loosened one of my teeth; the first mate gave in to the men, steering half the night for them; the mates threatened to take the vessel out of my hands; I discharged the first mate at Cienfuegos, and promoted the second mate; when the time came to take the course of Cienfuegos the defendants refused to work unless I raised their wages, on the plea that we were short-handed; the crew consisted of three men and a boy before the mast, and four officers; the brig is one hundred and seventy-eight tons burden; after arriving at Manzanillo, while taking in cargo, I was standing on the shore preparing to move off, I heard a quarrel in the ship's boat; I turned and saw the mate down with Madison on him pounding him; I ordered Armies to haul him off, but he refused; arriving on the vessel I told the mate of the quarrel in the boat; he rose from the table (we were eating breakfast) and went on deck; I heard a row and went up; I saw several knives in the hands of the men; I returned and got my gun; as I came up again the mate came down, and he told me it was all right, he had conquered his man; Madison was cut about the head, and the mate in the side; his clothes were cut three or four inches and his body also; I put Madison in irons, and took him ashore before the Consul, and he ordered them to be placed in jail; a few days after I asked them if they would go to work; they refused to do so while he mate was on board; the mate said he struck the first blow; the disturbance when the mate was cut was September 10.

The defendants were held in $500 each to answer at Court.

HEARINGS BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—Patrick McGittigan was arraigned before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr. (Mr. John P. O'Neill, acting District Attorney), charged with illicit distillation of whisky.

Detective Heilman testified—Yesterday I visited premises Nos. 1110 and 1112 Beach street; I went through the alley of No. 1110; I could not get in at No. 1112; I found on the rear of the two lots, stills, with the fires banked; there were sixteen hogsheads of material in the yards, the cap of one still was off; I inquired who lived at No. 1110, and was told a Mr. Boody; he was not at home, but his wife said they belonged to the defendant; I took a chisel and forced the door of the distillery at No 1110; the door of No. 1112 was open leading into McGittigan's place; in the rear I met a woman who said she was employed there; I do not know McGittigan; his sign is on the place; it is a tavern and liquor establishment; I ordered a seizure of the premises; no taxes have been paid for these premises.

Held in $1500 bail to answer at court.

George Boss also had a hearing before the same Commissioner, on the charge of illegal distillation.

Detective Heilman testified—On the 13th of October, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I stopped at Mr. Boss' place, No. 2378 Memphis street, corner of Huntingdon; I rapped at the gate to gain admittance, but could not get in; I went in an alley adjoining and got on a fence; I saw the defendant, and asked him to let me in; he turned, as I supposed to let me in, but he did not do so; after half an hour a gentleman came along, and I placed him there as a watchman; I forced the gate of the yard, and found seventy-five barrels with various stencil marks recently put on; I then went to the Station House, but could not procure an officer; I returned and placed a man named Weaver as watchman. I then went to the Collector of the Third district and requested the seizure of the place. At 4 o'clock I went there with an officer and saw that the empty barrels had been removed from the yard. I forced the door and found the floor flooded with molasses whisky; some little was in the tanks. Held in $2500 bail to answer.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to day was 216, being an increase of 10 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 105 were adults; 117 were minors: males, 114; females, 108; boys, 66; girls, 57. Of the number, 171 were born in the United States, 41 were foreign, 8 were unknown, 7 were people of color, and 6 were from the country. The causes of death were as follows:—Cholera infantum, 6; consumption of the lungs, 41; convulsions, 12; diarrhœa, 3; dysentery, 2; inflammation of the brain, 3; marasmus, 15.

The deaths in the various wards were as follows:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	7	Sixteenth	12
Second	8	Seventeenth	8
Third	12	Eighteenth	11
Fourth	8	Nineteenth	13
Fifth	2	Twentieth	15
Sixth	3	Twenty-first	1
Seventh	12	Twenty-second	4
Eighth	7	Twenty-third	3
Ninth	11	Twenty-fourth	6
Tenth	6	Twenty-fifth	6
Eleventh	4	Twenty-sixth	9
Twelfth	7	Twenty-seventh	14
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	0
Fourteenth	5	Unknown	6
Fifteenth	18		

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—The decease of Mr. James Cascaden, of the well and favorably known firm of Bailey & Cascaden, was announced to the members of the Commercial Exchange this morning by Mr. Harper Jeffries, the President of the organization.

Mr. S. N. Winslow, after a few eulogistic remarks by the President, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the members of the "Commercial Exchange" share largely in the universal regret expressed at the decease of Mr. James Cascaden late of the firm of Baily & Cascaden.

Resolved, That in this sudden, unexpected, and mournful event we have lost a beloved associate, the mercantile profession an upright and faithful member, and the community at large an intelligent, benevolent and useful citizen.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to tender the condolence of this body to his afflicted family, and to make arrangements for our attendance at his funeral.

The President appointed the following committee:—S. W. Winslow, William J. Hanna, Samuel Macky, William W. Cookman, and Charles H. Cummings.

"NASBY, P. M."—The celebrated "Petroleum V. Nasby," a *pseudo* Democratic postmaster, the man who of all others has done more by sarcasm and ridicule to kill Democracy, will lecture in our city, at the Horticultural Hall, on Wednesday next, the 21st instant. The theme of his lecture is, "Cursed be Canaan." It is represented to be replete with wit and humor; with hard hits at Democratic doctrines; with burlesque genealogical tables; in a word, to be side-splitting throughout. This great man from the "Confederit X Roads" will undoubtedly be welcomed by a crowded house.

REVENUE SEIZURES.—Detective William Heilman this morning seized the establishment No. 1030 Richmond street. He captured William Harkins, in charge of a still, but he managed to escape. They found a still in full operation, and carried it to the bonded warehouse of the Third district. He also seized the establishment No. 1143 Susannah street. The still was in full operation. He tore the still out and deposited it in the bonded warehouse. There were about twenty-five hogsheads of material in each place.

FOUND DROWNED.—Gilbert Pinckney, third mate of the British barque Lizzie Durkee, was found drowned last evening in the Delaware, at Shippen street wharf. He had been missing since Wednesday last, and is supposed to have walked overboard. He was twenty-one years of age, and is from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

THE REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, the distinguished English divine, who delivered an eloquent lecture at the Academy of Music last evening, will appear at the same place on Monday evening next, when he will deliver a lecture on "Florence and her Memories." Mr. Punshon's eloquence and great reputation should secure him another large audience.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Testimony was heard upon a writ of habeas corpus in which John Carles and John Kandle were charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud. It was alleged that they contracted to buy of a Mr. Barrows, of North Carolina, certain land, agreeing to pay brandy for it, and when they were called upon to deliver it, it was found they had none in their possession. The case was given fully in our local columns at the time of the hearing before the Alderman. After argument by counsel, the Judge held the case under consideration.

A writ of habeas corpus was before the Court for the discharge of William Beam from the charge of interfering with election officers. It was shown that he took his seat at the polls of the Tenth division of the Twentieth ward as the regularly elected minority inspector, and, his right being questioned by the judge of the precinct, the matter was referred to the Court. Both Judge Ludlow and the District Attorney decided that he was entitled to his seat as inspector, and so wrote to the judge. Still that person refused to administer the oath to him, and when he made a second attempt to enter upon the discharge of his duty, called in a sheriff's deputy and policeman, who arrested him for interfering with the election. Judge Ludlow said that such conduct was decidedly wrong, and discharged Bennet.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—In the old Court room a writ of habeas corpus was partially heard, which involved the custody of a beautiful, bright-eyed boy six or eight years old. It appeared that the father and mother had separated, and had agreed in writing that the child should be placed at a boarding-school, to be chosen by the parents, and he had been attending a very fine establishment in New Jersey. Recently he was seen at his mother's house, and, it being alleged that she had clandestinely taken him from the school with the intention of detaining him with her, the father, charging a violation of the agreement, sued out a writ of habeas corpus for his custody. On the part of the lady it was averred that the child was at her house only during the vacation of the school, and was returned at the beginning of the session.

Counsel appeared desirous to come to some amicable settlement of the difficulty without further proceedings in court, and thus avoid having anything upon the record that might bring mortification to the boy in after-life, and the judge, approving of this, continued the hearing in order to give them more time to think and talk upon the subject.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Allison, P. J.—A hearing was had this morning in the case of The Commonwealth vs. Police Lieutenant Theodore Hacker and Officers Wilson and Grant, who were charged with assault and battery upon Emanuel Hooper, in violently ejecting him from the election poll of the Tenth precinct of the Nineteenth ward, on Tuesday last. It appears that in May last the old Tenth division of this ward was divided into two, the new one called the Fourteenth; and John C. Addis, the judge of the old Tenth, who after the subdivision resided in the Fourteenth, appointed Emanuel Hooper judge of this division. On election day Hooper went to the poll to preside, under authority of this appointment, but was met by Addis, who claimed that Hooper's appointment was invalid, and therefore he, Addis, would have to act as judge. He directed Hooper to quit the room, which he refused to do; these policemen were then called in and required to arrest him for unlawful interference with the election officers, and they took him from the place. These facts being testified to by the witnesses, the question arose, whether the appointment of Hooper was valid, it being made by Addis, a non-resident of the division, and if it was not, whether these officers were not justified in arresting him for refusing to give place to the man who was *prima facie* entitled to it, he having formerly been the judge of the precinct.

The Judge concluded to require the defendants to enter into recognizance in $500 to appear at Court, where the subject should receive a full investigation.

"TOO LATE."

The Proposed Democratic Change of Base.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* of this morning contains the following:—

The excitement among the politicians here in regard to the proposed change of front of the Democracy has reached its height, and is already passing away. It came unexpectedly, it has been fully considered, and the majority dismiss it with a groan, saying, "It is too late," "it is too late!" To-night the leading spirits of the party say it was a blunder not easily healed; but the only course left them is to reform their lines and make the best show possible under the circumstances. The position assumed by the *World* and the *Intelligencer* has had its effect. It has compelled the malcontents to throw off their masks and make known their grievances. President Johnson is known to have favored the stand taken by the *World*, and directed his organ, the *Intelligencer*, to follow suit. His friends could not let the opportunity pass, but took every advantage offered to express their dislike of Seymour and Blair, and to urge the claims of their special favorite. In fact the Johnson men became so enthusiastic over the *World's* proposal that to be consistent retreat will be impossible with them. Now that their last hope is gone they will give up the contest, and make no secret of their feelings. Hancock is indifferent, and says that he prophesied defeat to his party weeks ago. His ambition, however, would make him take Seymour's place if it were offered to him, but he would take no position subordinate to Chase or Johnson. So far as the name of Chief Justice Chase has been connected with this movement, it has been used without his knowledge and against his desires. He remarked to a friend to-day, in alluding to the effort to substitute his name for that of Mr. Seymour on the Democratic ticket:—"I am only a Judge, trying to attend to my business. I do not think it proper for me to take any part in politics, and I have no desire to do so. I have not been actively seeking the Presidency, and shall never seek it. I am satisfied with my present position, and shall be glad to be allowed to attend to it." In reply to a direct question he said that he had never sought to conceal the fact that if he had been unanimously nominated in the New York Convention, with a satisfactory platform, he would have accepted the trust. There can be no doubt, however, that he looks with displeasure upon all reports which in any way connect his name with this change of front movement. He has never thought of it as affecting himself, nor is there any doubt that he, in common with many thinking men here, looks upon the whole movement as a tempest without wind or water—a movement having neither base nor capstone—a movement without material or workmen. It is generally believed here among those best informed that if the nomination should now be tendered to Mr. Chase by the Democratic National Committee, with all the enthusiasm and promises which the united Democracy could command, he would reply, in the language of Mr. Seymour, "Gentlemen, I thank you, but your candidate I cannot be."

The persons composing the "Cabal" which is said to have assembled at the house of the Chief Justice last night, "with a view of political intrigue," were five in number (excluding the ladies of the party), viz.: the Secretary of War, the British Minister, the Austrian Minister, the Turkish Minister, and one other. Invitations to the "party" were issued before the elections took place. So the reports that Mr. Chase was "closeted, last night with a party of political intriguers" had their origin in that circumstance. Instead of plotting the destruction of Grant and the Republican party, the Chief Justice was probably talking poor French to ladies who could not understand good English.

The friends of the change-of-front movement claim to have received despatches from the prominent Democrats of the West approving the course of the *World*, and urging immediate action. The other side deny this and say that they have despatches from the same source directly to the contrary. It is well known that the former telegraphed all over the South yesterday, appealing to the Southern newspapers to take ground with the *World*. The new movement is looked upon as dead, however, and the field is left clear for the Republican standard bearers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
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10 12 m wsåp No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

Copperheads and Butternuts—Fears of a Collision of Political Forces in Illinois.

FROM CHICAGO.

An Anticipated Collision Between Political Forces.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The following correspondence explains itself:—

FAIRBURG, Oct. 14.—Governor Oglesby, Decatur:—At Potosi a pole has been raised with two butternuts on the top. An armed force of Democrats and Republicans has collected, one party to take it down, the other opposing. The matter is serious. Both agree to await your decision. Shall they come down or remain?

Signed, HAY & MASON, Democrats.
PHILIPS & MCDOWELL, Republicans.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 15.—Hay & Mason, Philips & McDowell, Fairburg, Ill.:—My opinion is that the Democrats acted very silly in raising a pole of such character as to make their party odious, and that the Republicans are acting very silly in getting mad and resorting to extreme measures about it. Let no gun be fired, no man be hurt. The Republicans must desist and go home quietly. The Democrats must do the same.

The Democrats ought to take down the pole, or assure the Republicans that they do not mean, by this symbol, what it once meant. In this way peace can be restored, the Republicans be brought to reason, and the Democrats can have their butternuts.

(Signed) R. J. OGLESBY.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour quiet; sales of 8500 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull; sales of 7500 bushels; white Michigan, $2 37. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 42,000 bushels $1 14@1 17. Oats quiet at 74@74½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 93. Lard 19@19½c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Cotton better; middlings, 25@25½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; good to prime red, $2 40@2 60; ordinary, $2. Corn dull; white, $1 25; yellow, $1 30 for old. Oats—prime, 80@82c. Rye firmer and unchanged. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $30 20. Bacon—rib sides, 17@ 7½c.; clear sides, 17½@17½c.; shoulders, 14@14½c; hams, 20@22c. Lard, 20½@21c.

DIED.

[For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.]

LINDSAY.—Suddenly, this morning, HALL STANTON youngest child of Charles R. and Sallie A. Lindsay, aged 11 months.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING.
CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
WEDDING INVITATIONS,
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PARTY INVITATIONS,
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MEDICAL.

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RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
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DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
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8 22 stuthstf BELOW MARKET.

SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.
There are several species of Gadus. Only the Gadus Morrhua, caught at Newfoundland, yields Oil rich in medicinal virtues. To secure this, Mr. Simes at an enormous expense, made arrangements on the spot, and, by a totally new process, prepared Oil fresh from the livers of the fish. After careful analysis and extensive trial by the medical profession, SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL is now pronounced incomparably superior to all other preparations of the same article in the market. Free from smell, delicious to the taste, and loaded with all the nutrient and curative properties which render Cod Liver Oil famous as a therapeutic.
So'd in the original style of bottles, labels, pamphlets, and wrappers employed by Mr. Simes. Wholesale and retail only by
GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, Apothecary,
10 10 swrp (Successor to Samuel Simes),
N. W. cor. TWELFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH STORE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK
AND EVERY VARIETY FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
9 24 lmrp BOYS' WEAR.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb.
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.
The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Tom Florence's Double Dealing—The Excitement in Democratic Circles—Binckley Again on the War Path.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Weathercock.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Thomas B. Florence yesterday admitted to Secretary McCulloch that there was not the ghost of a show for the election of Seymour and Blair, and in his paper of the same afternoon he claimed Indiana for the Democrats and classed Pennsylvania and Ohio as doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. Tom has one opinion for his friends and another for his readers.

The Excitement

over the proposed withdrawal of Seymour and Blair is rapidly subsiding, and the best-informed Democrats say no further efforts will be made in that direction. This proposition will add to their weakness, for those who desire a new ticket declare openly that they will not cordially support the present candidates.

Mr. Evarts

returned this morning, and he and Binckley were with the President a long time this morning, discussing some new charges which Binckley brings forward against Rollins.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17—P. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 72¾. Illinois Central, 96¾. Erie, 32¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—P. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher. Pork firm. Cheese, 63s. Tallow, 50s. Linseed Cake, £11 10s. @£11 15s.

LONDON, Oct. 17—P. M.—Tallow, 50s.

HAVRE, Oct. 17—P. M.—Cotton, 135f.

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BAILEY & CO.
DIAMONDS.
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WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
3 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FOR SALE.
WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.
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10 18 tuths4m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE. Double Stone House, 15 rooms; all modern conveniences, stable, two acres of ground. Within two squares of Christ Church. Possession immediately. Address B. POTTER,
10 17 2t* No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—20 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above 7-mile stone and near Tacony. Mansion house, coach shops and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises or to E. WHITTAKER, No. 610 LOCUST St. 10 16 2t

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THE OLD LEDGER BUILDING
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ENTIRE OR IN PART.
First Floor suitable for Offices or Stores; Upper Stories for Offices and Manufacturing Purposes; Basement for Restaurant.
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ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
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TO RENT.—THE WHOLE OF THE Second Floor of the building No. 808 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square. Suitable for a Company. Apply on the premises. 11*

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Spain—Tumults in Dresden—Spanish Minister to England.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—Aguirre has been made President of the Supreme Court.

DRESDEN, Oct. 17.—Further tumults occurred here yesterday morning among the commissionaires, but they were promptly suppressed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Government of Spain has appointed Rios Rosas Minister to England.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet to Lord Salisbury on the 27th. Reverdy Johnson will be a guest.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—General Dulce, who was appointed Captain-General of Cuba by the Spanish authorities, has declined on account of ill health.

The Weather.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 17.—Quite a perceptible fall of snow took place here between 12 and 1 o'clock.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Western U. Tel	37
N. Y. and E. R.	48¾	Toledo & Wab	67½
Phil. and Read. R.	90½	Mil. & St. P. com	111
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¾	Adams Express Co	51⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91	Wells, Fargo & Co	31
Chi. and N. W. com.	97⅛	U. S. Express	48
Chic. and N. W. pref.	98½	Tenn. 6s, new	72½
Chi. and R. I. R.	108½	Gold	137⅛
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	117⅝	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s. New	103⅝	100 sh Cata Pf	b10. 31¾
$3000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99½	100 do	ls. 35½
$500 Leh 6s. gold	91	200 sh Read R	49⅝
$3000 Leh 6s, '84	85½	200 do	ls. 49⅝
$1000 Elmira 6s	61	100 do	s5wn&ln 49⅝
100 sh Big Mt	5¾	300 do	ls. 49⅝
100 sh Len N	27¾	200 do	ls. b30. 49¾
50 do	27¾	200 sh Oil Cr&Al R	39
100 do	b5. 27¾	500 do	b30. 39
47 sh Penna R	56¾	300 sh N Y & Mid	6¾
41 do	c. 56¾	300 do	ls. 5⅝
12 do	c. 56¾	100 do	b5. 5⅝
200 do	2d. 56¾	100 sh Shamok Cl	b60. 6¾
35 do	ls. 56¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s. New	103¾	100 sh Read R	b30. 49¾
$ 0 1 a 6s, 1 series	105¾	200 do	2d. 49¾
$1000 W Jer R 6s	93½	100 sh Phil & E	b60. 27¾
$2000 Leh 6s. gold	b5wn. 94	200